

Algeria	1 S.	Libania	9 P.
Belgium	2 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	1 L.Fr.
Denmark	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	1 S.
France	1 S.	Netherlands	1 L.Fr.
Germany	1 D.Kr.	Norway	1 L.Fr.
Greece	1 S.	Portugal	1 S.
Great Britain	1 S.	Spain	1 S.
Ireland	1 S.	Sweden	1 L.Fr.
Italy	1 S.	Switzerland	1 L.Fr.
Japan	1 S.	Turkey	1 S.
South Korea	1 S.	U.S. Military	1 S.
U.S.	1 S.	Yugoslavia	1 S.

Burial in England Duke of Windsor, 7, Dies in Paris

PARIS, May 28 (Reuters).—The Duke of Windsor died at his home today after 36 years of virtual exile—and only 10 days after his wife, the Queen Elizabeth II, called at his home for the first time.

The duke would have been 78 June 23. He died peacefully of a heart attack which he had suffered for some time, a cause serious concern over the last few days.

The 75-year-old Duchess of Windsor, for whom he gave up his throne in 1936, was close to him in their home in the Bois de St. Louis here when he died at 2:25 a.m.

The body of the duke, accompanied by the duchess, is to be taken back to England Wednesday, Buckingham Palace announced.

He will lie in state on Friday and Saturday at Windsor St. George's Chapel before the burial in the castle's vaults.

Obituary and friends' evaluation. Page 4.

at Frogmore on Monday, June 5. The duke will be buried in the grave of his brother, the Duke of Kent.

Funeral arrangements so far made known fit in with the duke's long-standing arrangement made by the duke with his brother, George VI, and later agreed to by Queen Elizabeth II, to be buried in the same place as his father, King George V, in the vaults of St. George's Chapel, which ranks with Westminster Abbey as a royal mausoleum.

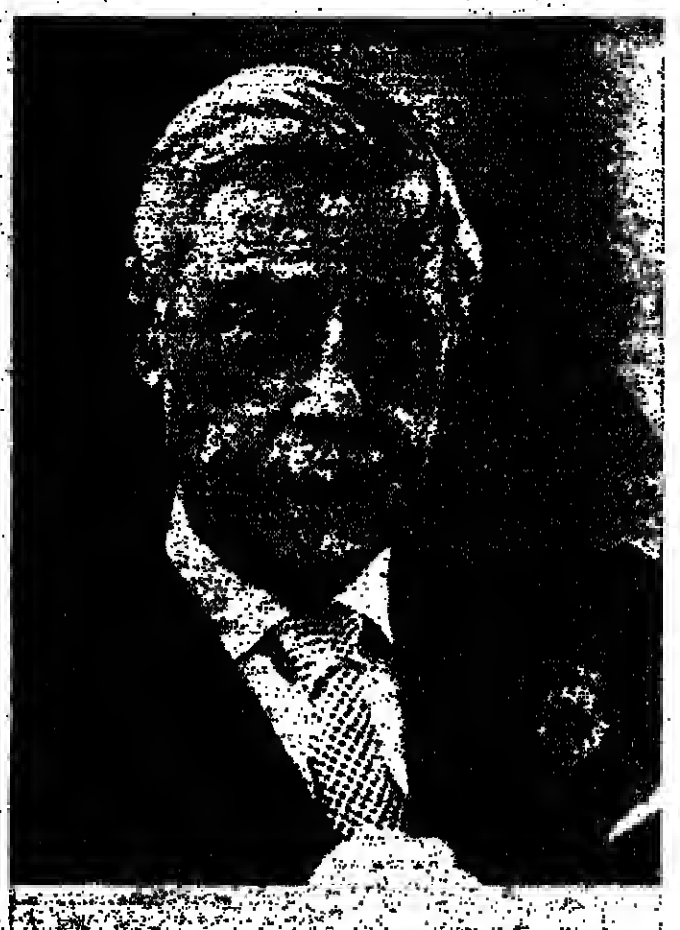
Queen Elizabeth sent a telegram of condolence to the Duchess of Windsor. The telegram, sent from Windsor Castle, said: "I am so glad that I was able to see him in Paris 10 days before he died. He was a man of noble spirit and high ideals for whom millions of Americans felt a deep respect and affection. We join in extending our profound sympathy to the duchess and to the many others who will mourn his passing."

French President Georges Pompidou sent his condolences to the Duchess of Windsor and to Queen Elizabeth II.

The British royal family will observe court mourning until June 5 and certain royal engagements would be cancelled, Buckingham Palace stated.

The exact nature of the duke's illness has never been officially disclosed, though reports that he died of throat cancer were broadcast as fact in France. His secretary, John Utter, recently denied that he had the disease.

The official explanation was that he never fully recovered from a hernia operation earlier this year and his death today was described by Mr. Utter as from "just natural causes."



The Duke of Windsor

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Nixon Makes TV Appeal To the People of Russia

Says Accords Help Reduce Risk of War

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 28 (NYT).—President Nixon told the Soviet people in a televised speech today that the memory of the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union "can serve as inspiration for a renewal of cooperation in the 1970s."

He declared that agreements reached during his summit talks with Soviet leaders this past week had helped reduce the risk of war between the two countries and had improved prospects for a peaceful world.

"As great powers, we will sometimes be competitors, but we need never be enemies," Mr. Nixon said.

His 20-minute address, telecast "live" from the Kremlin to the Soviet Union and to the United States, gave the citizens of this vast nation their first good look at the American President, who has been carefully shielded from contact with the man in the street during his current visit.

Audience ratings surveys are not taken in the Soviet Union, but the national television network is theoretically capable of reaching 140 million in the population of 247 million.

In an apparent attempt to establish rapport with his listeners, Mr. Nixon opened and closed his prepared address with Russian phrases, made a few folksy remarks and used proverbs and aphorisms, always dear to every Russian's heart.

The President's reading of his text was accompanied by a simultaneous translation, with the Russian superimposed on the sound but still audible American voice. The translation was prepared and read by Viktor M. Sukhodrev, the Kremlin's top English interpreter, who has been with the President throughout his Soviet visit.

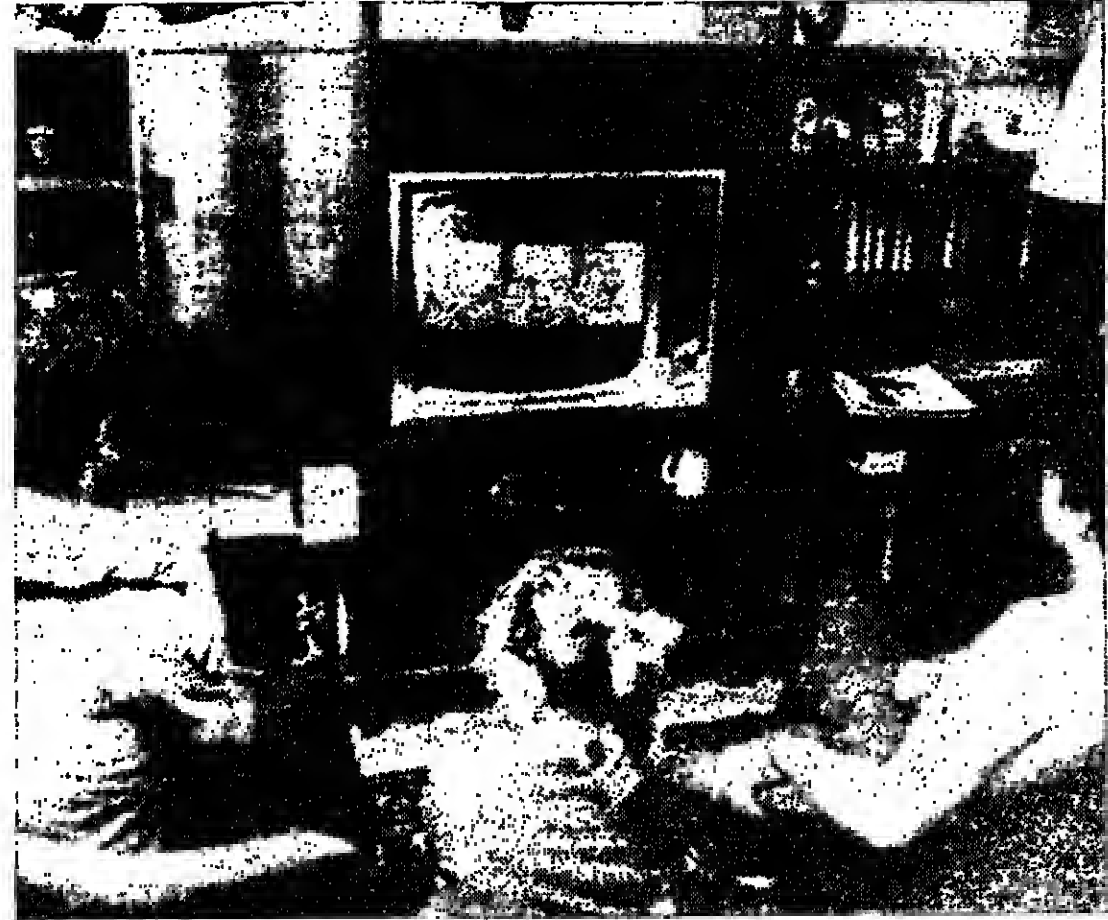
The initial reaction of a few Soviet listeners who were questioned after the broadcast was favorable, but some appeared puzzled why the President had not used the opportunity to explain his policy in Vietnam.

The President did not explicitly mention the war in Vietnam, but he appeared to allude to it when he said, "No nation that does not threaten its neighbors has anything to fear from the United States."

The United States contends that North Vietnam has been carrying out aggression against South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon spoke from the Green Room of the Great Kremlin Palace, just across a courtyard from the palatial quarters where he has been living during his Moscow stay.

Sitting at a small marble-topped table, he held a type-



A Russian family watches President Nixon making his address on television yesterday.

Laird Changes ABM Program U.S. Quickly Complies With Pact

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday ordered a halt to the building of a defense-missile site and other steps to comply with Friday's U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit strategic arms.

Mr. Laird announced suspension of construction of the Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile site at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana and future work on other Safeguard sites.

He also ordered planning for a missile-defense system to protect U.S. defense command facilities here and deployment of Safeguard missiles at the nearly completed site at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota.

The ABM treaty signed Friday in Moscow as part of the strategic arms limitation agreements allowed each nation two defensive missile sites—one to protect its capital and the other to shield one offensive-missile site.

Although the ABM treaty must still be ratified, Mr. Laird said, "we want to move with prudent speed to abide by the obligations of the historic arms-limitation agreements which President Nixon has achieved."

Mr. Laird also ordered suspension of all ABM research and development programs prohibited by the treaty.

Referring to the inevitable loss of jobs and income to defense contractors, Mr. Laird said: "We recognize that these actions will cause some temporary economic hardships, but the Department of Defense will do everything it can to help alleviate those hardships."

Defense officials said there probably will be some cutbacks in work done by the Safeguard prime contractor, Western Electric, which has been operating under a long-term pact which contemplated a 13-site ABM system.

The Western Electric contract probably will have to be amended or modified to reflect reductions in procurement of missiles, radar and other equipment, research and development and operations.

Mrs. Nixon Hides Behind Pillar To Watch Signing of Arms Pact

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon slipped unnoticed Friday night into the Kremlin's Vladimir Hall and hid behind a marble pillar to watch her husband sign agreements curbing the nuclear arms race.

This was disclosed yesterday by presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler as the President and Mrs. Nixon flew on a Russian airliner for a 10-hour visit to Leningrad.

"I couldn't miss it," Mr. Ziegler quoted Mrs. Nixon as saying.

The spokesman said that the President had invited Mrs. Nixon to join the official party watching the ceremonies and she declined because none of the Soviet leaders' wives were there.

But Mr. Ziegler said, moments before the signing took place, Mrs. Nixon and the President's personal secretary, Rosemary Woods, moved behind a pillar to the right of the table where Mr. Nixon and Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev were sitting.

U.S. Says a Hanoi Aide Asks For Political Settlement Now

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—Senior administration sources say that a Communist official attached to the North Vietnamese forces fighting in South Vietnam has recommended to Hanoi a "political" settlement of the fighting.

The official, whose name has not been divulged, is reported to be a member of the political staff of the Central Office for South Vietnam, known as COSVN, which controls North Vietnamese political and military operations in the southern half of the country. The office's headquarters are said to be in Cambodia.

Sources in the diplomatic and intelligence communities here, who confirmed that the report was made late last week, say that it is too soon to tell how Hanoi will react to the recommendation. They said that it appeared to them to refer to fighting conditions south of the Central Highlands and principally around An Loc.

While they are confident that the report is genuine, the diplomatic and intelligence sources also noted that past reports of North Vietnamese losses of supplies or willpower had proved to be valueless.

In any case, U.S. officials and diplomats predict at least "two or three" weeks of serious fighting in South Vietnam before the issue is resolved either by enemy withdrawal or acceptance of an internationally supervised ceasefire. They see little likelihood of substantial new enemy gains.

SAIGON, May 28 (NYT).—With opposing units dug into strong positions on South Vietnam's three most active fronts, there was little change today in the overall military situation.

In the air war, a flight of F-4 jets, using laser-guided bombs, destroyed the major railroad bridge linking Hanoi's northeast rail line with China, the U.S. Seventh Air Force announced. According to the Associated Press, the Lang Gial railroad bridge, 65 miles northeast of Hanoi, was 1,500 feet long and 18 feet wide and supported by reinforced concrete piers and abutments. The raids were carried out Thursday, but were not made public until the weekend.

A military source disclosed that of about 6,000 government troops who moved into the town when the enemy siege began nearly two months ago about 3,500 remained. The losses—sometimes as many as 50 casualties a day—(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

into to Meet Mrs. Gandhi On June 28

WALPINDI, May 28 (UPI).—Pakistani President Yahya Khan will go to India for a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi 28 about one month after the agreed schedule, a Pakistani spokesman said.

He said the two countries agreed April 30 that the leaders would meet in Delhi for peace talks at the end of May or early in June, but the schedule failed.

3 Wanted IRA Men Die Premature Belfast Bomb Kills 7

BELFAST, May 28 (UPI).—A 100-pound bomb exploded in a Roman Catholic enclave in Belfast today, literally blowing people to pieces and shattering buildings.

Police said that at least seven persons were killed in the blast and that the toll could rise to nine. Another 18 persons were injured.

They said that the bomb apparently exploded accidentally as it was being loaded into a car by members of the Irish Republican Army in the Short Strand district.

"Several people were literally blown apart," one officer said.

"We won't know the final count on the dead until we have sorted out the pieces we found at the scene," a police spokesman said.

Police said that at least three of the dead were members of the IRA on their wanted list. They were identified as Harry Crawford, Edward McDonald and Martin England.

The known dead raised the toll to 347 killed in almost three years of Ulster violence.

The blast blew in the walls of homes, burying their sleeping occupants in rubble and it hurled debris more than 300 yards in all directions.

"It was worse than the war-time blitz," one policeman said, his face streaming with dust and sweat from scrambling through the wreckage for pieces of bodies.

Police said that they were working on the theory the explosion may have been a "bomb delivery run" of the IRA which went wrong.

"We believe it was intended for elsewhere and exploded prematurely," a police spokesman said.

Hysterical men, women and children, many of them still in their nightclothes, ran screaming onto the street after the explosion. Some wandered around in a dazed, shocked condition. Others had blood pouring from cuts.

Bits of household furniture, the twisted wreckage of the automobile in which the bomb was believed to have been carried, chunks of pavement and blood-spattered clothes were scattered for hundreds of yards.

Two houses were blown apart. Scores more sagged from gaping blast holes, their roofs slashed. Troops and police had to forcibly



British soldiers walking through rubble after bomb explosion in Belfast Sunday.

of the 43 Astronauts Told to Look for Jobs

Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—Any of 10 of the 43 men who are scheduled to fly on the first manned mission to the Moon will have to find a job by June 1, NASA officials here said today.

The reason is economy and the fact that the astronauts in a lunar mission will be running missions and jobs to perform a support of those missions.

Officials here said we have one and three Skylab missions. The director of flight crew operations, Donald R. Deke, said, "That leaves us with 10 astronauts who need to find jobs by June 1."

The 14 astronauts, Edgar D. Mitchell and Apollo-15 astronaut B. Irwin turned in their resignations last week, and Col. Deke said he was asked to step down from his post as commander of the Apollo-16 mission.

Col. Irwin told the Associated Press last Friday that he was resigning and that he would be happy to go as soon as he was released from his duties.

Members of the astronaut corps confirmed yesterday that Mr. Deke had asked many as 63 astronauts were on duty at one time. A total of 73 astronauts have gone through the Manned Spacecraft Center in the 11 years the astronaut office has been there.

Astronaut sources said that scientist-astronaut Philip Chapman (who served as mission scientist on Apollo-14) and Tony England (who filled the same role on Apollo-16) had submitted resignations. Mr. Chapman is to join the staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mr. England to go to work for the Science and Application Directorate at the Manned Spacecraft Center.

Neither Mr. Chapman nor Mr. England was available for comment, but a spokesman for MSC confirmed that their resignations were imminent.

"These two men are still on the books," he said, "but it's true that we expect them to resign."

Hard Core of 15

Other sources said that two other scientist-astronauts now on leave of absence were expected to resign. They are Donald Holmes and John Bull, both of whom left for temporary university duty about a year ago.

One astronaut said that Mr. Slayton has told the astronauts privately that when Skylab ends in early 1974, he would like to have the astronaut corps down to a hard core of no more than 15 men.

"These are the men who would go into the shuttle and who might get to fly the rendezvous and docking missions with the Russians," he said. "Slayton really feels that he doesn't need any more than 15 men to start up both these programs."

A total of no more than 15 active astronauts would be a

Tied to Body, Port Holds Woman

BEIRUT, May 28 (UPI).—Police by a metal detector today as she was about to board a flight to Beirut with a flight attendant strapped to her body.

A metal detector "mad" when the woman, identified as Amal Kheir, walked through.

The woman was tied in waterproof paper in an effort to fool the metal detector. The girl, about 14, was held when her agents were detected.

U.S. Destroys Hanoi-China Rail Bridge

(Continued from Page 1)

have been caused mainly by heavy enemy shelling.

The relief force suffered a serious reversal in an attempt to bring wounded soldiers out of An Loc on Friday.

According to delayed military field reports, 23 armored personnel carriers out of 47 trying to move to Tan Kai, seven miles south of An Loc, were destroyed in a series of ambushes and mine explosions.

Along the My Chanh line 25 miles north of Hue in the northern part of the country, where enemy troops attacked several times yesterday, no major new action was reported.

More Bombing

U.S. planes continued their bombing of North Vietnam today. A statement reported that during the last 24 hours raids over the North had destroyed two bridges, 21 trucks, three tanks, railroad cars and track, boats, field guns, warehouses and a missile site, among other targets.

This statement described the most significant target as the Sonay army barracks and storage area 20 miles west of Hanoi.

The bridges said to have been destroyed were identified as the Tho Trang railroad bypass bridge 80 miles north of Vinh and the Thi Phong railroad bridge 18 miles south of Thanh Hoa. Both



BOMBED OUT—Wrecked North Vietnamese railroad bridge, 56 miles northeast of Hanoi, destroyed last Thursday after being hit by laser-guided bombs. U.S. Air Force photo.

bridges were hit by carrier-based planes from the Seventh Fleet.

Two Downings Reported

TOKYO, May 28 (UPI)—North Vietnam says its armed forces shot down two U.S. planes yesterday during raids on "populated areas" in Ninh Binh and Ha Tinh Provinces.

The North Vietnamese press agency, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo, said one U.S. pilot had been captured but did not identify him.

New Base in Thailand

BANGKOK, May 28 (AP)—Thailand has agreed to allow

another base in northern Thailand to be used for U.S. air operations over Indochina, bringing the number of such bases to seven, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The air base, named Nam Phong, is in Khon Kaen Province, 260 miles northeast of Bangkok.

U.S.-Soviet Accords The ABM Treaty

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the parties,

Proceeding from the premise that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind,

Considering that effective measures to limit anti-ballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons,

Proceeding from the premise that limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, as well as certain agreed measures with respect to limitation of strategic offensive arms, would contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for further negotiations on limiting strategic arms,

Mindful of their obligations under Article VI of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to take effective measures toward reductions in strategic arms, nuclear disarmament, and general and complete disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of trust between states,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

(1) Each party undertakes to limit anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems to a few and to adopt other measures in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

(2) Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defense, and not to deploy ABM systems for defense of an individual region except as provided for in Article III of this treaty.

Article II

(1) For the purpose of this treaty, an ABM system is a system to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory, currently consisting of:

(A) ABM interceptor missiles, which are interceptor missiles constructed and deployed for an ABM role, or of a type tested in an ABM mode;

(B) ABM launchers, which are launchers constructed and deployed for launching ABM interceptor missiles, and

(C) ABM radars, which are radars constructed and deployed for an ABM role, or of a type tested in an ABM mode.

(2) The ABM system components listed in Paragraph 1 of this article include those which are:

(A) operational,

(B) under construction,

(C) undergoing testing,

(D) undergoing overhaul, repair or conversion or

(E) mothballed.

Article III

Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems or their components except that:

(A) Within one ABM system deployment area having a radius of 150 kilometers and centered on the party's national capital, a party may deploy: (1) No more than 100 ABM launchers and no more than 100 ABM interceptor missiles at launch sites, and (2) Two large phased-array ABM radars comparable in potential to corresponding ABM radars, operational or under construction on the date of signature of the treaty in an ABM system deployment area containing ICBM silo launchers, and (3) No more than 18 ABM radars each having a potential less than the potential of the smaller of the above-mentioned two large phased-array ABM radars.

(B) Within one ABM system deployment area having a radius of 150 kilometers and containing ICBM silo launchers, a party may deploy: (1) No more than 100 ABM launchers and no more than 100 ABM interceptor missiles at launch sites, and (2) Two large phased-array ABM radars comparable in potential to corresponding ABM radars, operational or under construction on the date of signature of the treaty in an ABM system deployment area containing ICBM silo launchers, and (3) No more than 18 ABM radars each having a potential less than the potential of the smaller of the above-mentioned two large phased-array ABM radars.

(C) The limitations provided for in Article III shall not apply to ABM systems or their components used for development or testing, and located within current or additionally agreed test ranges. Each party may have no more than a total of 15 ABM launchers at test ranges.

Article IV

The limitations provided for in Article III shall not apply to ABM systems or their components used for development or testing, and located within current or additionally agreed test ranges. Each party may have no more than a total of 15 ABM launchers at test ranges.

Article V

(1) Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based or mobile land-based.

(2) Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM launchers for launching more than one ABM interceptor missile at a time from each launcher, nor to modify deployed launchers to provide them with such a capability, nor to develop, test or deploy automatic or semi-automatic or other similar sys-

tems for rapid reload of ABM launchers.

Article VI

To enhance assurance of the effectiveness of the limitations on ABM systems and their components provided by this treaty, each party undertakes:

(A) Not to give missiles, launchers or radars, other than ABM interceptor missiles, ABM launchers, or ABM radars, capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory, and not to test them in an ABM mode, and

(B) Not to deploy in the future radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward.

Article VII

Subject to the provisions of this treaty, modernization and replacement of ABM systems or their components may be carried out.

Article VIII

ABM systems or their components in excess of the numbers or outside the areas specified in this treaty shall be destroyed or dismantled under agreed procedures within the shortest possible agreed period of time.

Article IX

To assure the viability and effectiveness of this treaty, each party undertakes not to transfer to other states, and not to deploy outside its national territory, ABM systems or their components limited by this treaty.

Article X

Each party undertakes not to assume any international obligations which would conflict with this treaty.

Article XI

The parties undertake to continue active negotiations for limitations on strategic offensive arms.

Article XII

(1) For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this treaty, each party shall use national technical

(2) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the parties,

Convinced that the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and this interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitations of strategic offensive arms will contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for active negotiations on limiting strategic arms as well as to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of trust between states,

Taking into account the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms,

Mindful of their obligations under Article VI of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons,

Article I

Have agreed as follows:

The parties undertake not to start construction of additional fixed land-based intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers after July 1, 1972.

Article II

The parties undertake not to convert land-based launchers for ICBMs, or for ICBMs of older types deployed prior to 1964, into land-based launchers for heavy ICBMs of types deployed after that time.

Article III

The parties undertake to limit submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers and modern ballistic missile submarines to the numbers operational and under construction on the date of signature of this interim agreement, and in addition launchers and submarines constructed under procedures established by the parties as replacements for an equal number of ICBM launchers of older type deployed prior to 1964 or for launchers on older submarines.

Article IV

Subject to the provisions of this interim agreement, modernization and replacement of strategic offensive ballistic missiles and launchers covered by this interim agreement may be undertaken.

Article V

For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this interim agreement, each party shall use national technical means of verification at his disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

(2) Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party operation in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

(3) Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this interim agreement. This obligation shall be considered

means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

(2) Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party operation in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

(3) Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this treaty. This obligation shall not require changes in current construction, assembly, conversion or overhaul practices.

Article XIII

To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty, the parties shall establish promptly a standing consultative commission, within the framework of which they will:

(A) Consider questions concerning compliance with the obligations assumed and related situations which may be considered ambiguous;

(B) Provide on a voluntary basis such information as either party considers necessary to assure confidence in compliance with the obligations assumed;

(C) Consider questions involving unintended interference with a national technical means of verification;

(D) Consider possible changes in the strategic situation which have a bearing on the provisions of this treaty;

(E) Agree upon procedures and dates for destruction or dismantling of ABM systems or their components in cases provided for by the provisions of this treaty;

(F) Consider, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this treaty, including proposals for amendments in accordance with the provisions of this treaty;

(G) Consider, as appropriate, proposals for further measures aimed at limiting strategic arms.

The parties through consultation shall establish, and may amend as appropriate, regulations

(2) This treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional process of each party. The treaty shall enter into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification.

(3) This treaty shall be subject to Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Done at Moscow, on 26 May 1972, in two copies, in Russian and English, both texts being equally authentic. For the United States of America: President of the United States of America.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Interim Agreement

Each party shall, in its national sovereignty, the right to withdraw from this interim agreement if that extraordinary event to the subject matter of the interim agreement, it shall give notice of to the other party prior to withdrawal from this interim agreement. It shall include a statement of extraordinary events justifying its withdrawal from this interim agreement.

Done at Moscow, on 26 May 1972, in two copies, in Russian and English, both texts being equally authentic. For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. For the United States of America: President of the United States of America.

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for the standing consultative commission governing its composition and other matters.

Article XIV (1) Each party may propose amendments to this treaty, amendments shall be in force in accordance with procedures governing into force of this treaty.

(2) Five years after entry into force of this treaty, and at intervals thereafter, the parties shall together conduct of this treaty.

Article XV

(1) This treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

(2) Each party shall, in its national sovereignty, the right to withdraw from this treaty if that extraordinary event to the subject matter of the treaty, it shall give notice of to the other party prior to withdrawal from this treaty. It shall include a statement of extraordinary events justifying its withdrawal from this treaty.

Done at Moscow, on 26 May 1972, in two copies, in Russian and English, both texts being equally authentic. For the United States of America: President of the United States of America.

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Nixon Tells Russians U.S. Seeks Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

written text with both hands and looked frequently at the camera. He was dressed in a dark-blue suit and white shirt and wore an American flag as a lapel pin.

It was the first time that a U.S. President had addressed the Soviet people over television from Moscow, but for Mr. Nixon as an individual it was the second such telecast. He had spoken to the Russians in 1959 while visiting here as Vice-President under President Eisenhower.

Some Differences A comparison of the two speeches disclosed both striking resemblances and several major differences reflecting the changed temper of the times.

Both in 1959 and today, Mr. Nixon appeared intent on persuading his audience that the United States was indeed dedicated to peace.

"Soviet citizens have often asked me, 'Does America truly want peace?'" he said today. "I believe that our actions answer that question far better than any words could do."

He proceeded to list a reduction in the size of U.S. armed forces over the last three years and persistent efforts to reach agreements on a limitation of nuclear arms, a settlement on Berlin, the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and efforts to improve relations with both the Soviet Union and Communist China.

In both 1959 and today, Mr. Nixon made the point that the people of the Soviet Union and the United States, two large and diversified nations, were basically alike.

"Our people, like yours, are hard-working," he said today. "Like you, we Americans have a strong spirit of competition, but also a great love of music and poetry, of sports and humor. Above all, we, like you, are an open, natural and friendly people."

But in contrast to his 1959 remarks, which ranted the high standard of living in the United States and warned of the threat of Communist expansion, the President today omitted virtually all ideological comment. This seemed in keeping with an apparently tacit understanding that the two countries should focus their efforts on practical political and economic cooperation while acknowledging that basic ideological differences will remain.

In 1959, Mr. Nixon devoted substantial portions of his speech to the personality of Nikita S. Khrushchev, his host, whom he described, for example, as "a self-made man who worked his way up from the bottom."

"A Chance to Measure" "In our talks this week with the leaders of the Soviet Union," he said, "both sides have had a chance to measure the length of our strides toward peace and security. I believe that those strides have been substantial and that now we have well begun the long journey that will lead us to a new age in the relations between our countries."

In contrast to the 1959 speech, which included a call for free flow of information between East and West, Mr. Nixon made only a veiled allusion to the Soviet people's not getting full information about the United States in their censored media.

"Most of you know our country only through what you read in your newspapers and what you hear and see on radio and television and in motion pictures," the President said. "This is only part of the real America."

Mr. Nixon ended on an emotional note, recalling the story of a 12-year-old Leningrad schoolgirl, Tanya Savicheva, during the city's siege in World War II when perhaps 600,000 people died, mainly of famine.

Humphrey Hails Nixon

Democratic Contenders Support SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement has been accorded congressional conservatives but not for the most part by both Democrats and moderates.

The accord was welcomed by Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, both seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

Humphrey, campaigning in San Francisco for the California Democratic primary, said he would help commanding President Nixon for the pact.

Humphrey said he is particularly pleased with what he sees as the level of anti-ballistic missile.

Muskie, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Arms Control, also said he welcomed the agreement. But he said it was not the administration's best argument for the pact.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan proclaimed the move as "the most important step in the history of arms control in modern history."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he hoped the agreement would constitute the beginning of a process which would promote complete disarmament.

Among the critics were Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, who said the treaty raises questions "that go to the heart of the security of the United States and the status of the strategic arms balance."

The present agreements are likely to lead to an accelerated technological arms race with great uncertainties, profound instabilities and considerable costs," he said.

Republican presidential contender Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio declared the pact will "doom the United States to a decade of danger."

He told supporters in San Diego that "I have already called on such defense-minded men as Sen. Barry Goldwater, John Tower, and Strom Thurmond to repudiate this agreement."

Several policemen and demonstrators were injured during the march by 1,000 leftists as several firebombs were thrown. One was hurled at a police post and badly burned a policeman.

Dynamite Cache Found
TRIVISO, Italy, May 28 (Reuters)—The police found 1,000 pounds of dynamite, 1,000 detonators and 300 yards of fuse hidden outside a monastery here today.

The explosives, found under a hut at a Carmelite monastery, were believed to have been buried just after World War II.

Panov Reported Seized by Soviets
MOSCOW, May 28 (Reuters)—A top Soviet ballet dancer who was to emigrate to Israel was arrested in Leningrad on the eve of President Nixon's visit there yesterday, his friends said.

They reported that Valery Panov, a Jew who lost his place in the Kirov Ballet company last month after stating his wish to leave for Israel, was detained by a uniformed policeman at his home on Friday. They said his wife, also a dancer, was told that her husband would be tried tomorrow for "holocaustism."

Mr. Panov was questioned by police in mid-April on charges of "holocaustism." These are believed to stem from an incident involving his mother-in-law, but his friends claim there is official displeasure at the 33-year-old soloist's desire to emigrate.

Memorial Day Service
PARIS, May 28 (UPI)—The 54th annual inter-allied, inter-church Memorial Day service will be held tomorrow at 11:00 a.m. in the American Cathedral in Paris, 23, Avenue George V. U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watsen will read the lesson at the service.

A jury of 10 men and two women deliberated 31 minutes before returning a verdict and sentencing the man to 15 years in prison. The man, 19, his brother Barry, 23, and Ernest Lewis, 20, charged with forcing three into their car at gunpoint May 24, 1971. The state said the men were forced to smoke marijuana at a house and each raped.

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IN MEMORIAM—President Richard Nixon (light coat) and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny following U.S. Marine and Soviet Guards to lay wreaths at Leningrad's famed Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery on Saturday.

Kissinger Tells Almost All

Story of Success Comes Out in Moscow Nightclub

By Maurey Marder

MOSCOW, May 28 (UPI)—None who experienced it will quickly forget the climax of an improbable diplomatic presentation that leaped between the Kremlin Palace of the Czar; a well-worn diplomatic bargaining room in Helsinki; the American Embassy here, and ultimately the nightclubs of Moscow's Intourist Hotel.

No one fully grasped this production, which dramatized the world's first nuclear arms limitation.

In the seductively dim Skylight Room, which happens to be on the hotel's ground floor, between a bandstand and a circular, raised dance floor, against a background of champagne buckets, President Nixon's inextinguishable security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, gave the American version of what Mr. Nixon described as the "enormously important" strategic arms agreement signed two hours earlier in the Kremlin.

Over the nightclub's public address system, listeners heard what must surely have been some of the most unusual statements uttered out loud in the Soviet Union.

Kissinger Humor
The Kissinger sense of humor, leaving the sobering statistics of nuclear warfare and grueling around-the-clock sessions of intensive bargaining here, was an display in an incongruous setting, pressed by American newsmen to supply hard details on the balance of American-Soviet nuclear weaponry.

Mr. Kissinger was saying: "The Soviet Union has been building missiles at the rate of something like 250 a year. If I get arrested here for espionage, gentlemen, we will know who is to blame."

To American newsmen based in Moscow, it was astonishing to hear the principal strategic adviser to the American President discussing the level of both na-

tions' nuclear arsenals in a Moscow nightclub.

The nightclub revelation was anticipated by no one, including Mr. Kissinger. The road to it was long, tortuous, and constantly subject to the unpredictable interplay of international developments that reached from Moscow and Washington to the mined harbors of North Vietnam.

It was learned here yesterday from Nixon administration sources that one critical breakthrough to an American-Soviet agreement on strategic arms limitation was reached during Mr. Kissinger's initially secret Moscow talks with the Soviet Communist party's general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev, April 20-24.

In their meeting, which centered both on Vietnam and the scheduled summit talks, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev reached basic agreement, it is said, on including a limitation on nuclear missile-firing submarines in a first-stage SALT agreement.

The accord was considered a breakthrough for the United States, which pushed hard for submarine limitations, although later new problems were to arise over exactly how the complex submarine freeze would be applied.

Simultaneously, the United States and the Soviet Union were sliding toward new tension over the American bomber attacks on the Hanoi and Halphong region prior to Mr. Kissinger's arrival in Moscow. That slide toward the risk of a great power confrontation sharply accelerated with President Nixon's May 8 decision to order the mining of North Vietnam's harbors to try to cut the Soviet Union's sea supply line to its allies in Hanoi.

American-Soviet developments were heading in exactly opposite directions at the same time: toward high prospects of co-existence, and toward confrontation.

The total inside story of the

tense days between May 8 and Mr. Nixon's arrival in Moscow May 23 is still buried in secrecy.

But as portions of the tale emerge they reveal increasingly that what evidently saved the summit from postponement or collapse over President Nixon's mining order was that by then the two nations were deeply involved in negotiating subjects of superior mutual interest—most especially SALT.

By the time Mr. Nixon arrived here last Monday, it was expected on both sides that a SALT agreement would be reached during his visit because the basic political decisions had been made. Technical decisions had been thrashed out during 30 months of negotiating, with meetings alternately in Vienna and in Helsinki. But last-minute bargaining hiccups, it was conceded, might possibly extend beyond the summit. So the pressure was on for both sides.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger said, the President and Mr. Brezhnev spent the afternoon and evening on four unresolved SALT disagreements, resolving all but two of them. One group of remaining problems concerned the terms for interchanging land missiles with submarines, and another obstacle was how to deal with older Soviet submarines.

Stalemates Broken
By noon Friday, the stalemates were broken, and the Russians were anxious to announce the results Friday night to avoid disrupting the summit schedule.

Joint instructions were flashed to the U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Helsinki, and the final agreement was literally pieced together by American Ambassador Gerard C. Smith and chief Soviet negotiator Vladimir S. Semenov on an American plane that brought them to Moscow Friday evening.

But the task of publishing the agreement and explaining it to

the world was barely beginning at that point, with a signing ceremony set for 11 p.m. in the Kremlin.

At 10:32 p.m. American newsmen traveling with the President were assembled in the U.S. Embassy for an on-the-record briefing by Ambassador Smith and Mr. Kissinger, both operating under heavy strain.

Mr. Smith called it "the freshest treaty that I have ever talked about." In fact, it was so fresh that no one in the room had a copy to show to newsmen. That produced tumult.

Criticism already was being raised in Congress about the still-unseen treaty, especially charges that it gave lopsided submarine advantages to the Soviet Union. Mr. Smith and Mr. Kissinger firmly denied that, and then—in an unusual sequence—began raising in Moscow, intelligence information to sustain the American assurances.

This session, and the one afterward in the Intourist Hotel, produced on-the-record exchanges between American newsmen and officials never before heard in Moscow.

Reporter: "The basic story (about the treaty) is going to go out of this session. I think we have to get figures on submarines and other estimates, otherwise the story will go out in a garbled way. . . . Is this figure of 42 V-class submarines an accurate one that they will be allowed to complete, and we with 41?"

Mr. Smith: "I don't know about this figure of 42 submarines. I have seen all sorts of speculations about Soviet submarines, but it is perfectly clear that under this agreement, if the Soviets want to pay the price of scrapping a substantial number of their important strategic weapons systems, they can build additional submarines."

Not as Constrained
Reporter: "...I think you are evading the point."

Mr. Smith: "I am purposely evading the point because that is an intelligence estimate that I am not in a position to give out."

Mr. Kissinger: "Since I am not quite as constrained or don't feel as constrained as Ambassador Smith, let me build up a profound atmosphere of mystery about the submarine issue. I will straighten it out as best I can."

"The basic number of Soviet submarines is in dispute. It has been in dispute in our intelligence estimate exactly how much it is, though our intelligence estimates are in the range that was suggested."

Question "41 to 43?"
Mr. Kissinger: "I am not going to go beyond what I have said. It is in that general range. The Soviet estimate of their program is slightly more exhaustive. They, of course, have the advantage that they know what it is precisely." (Laughter.)

The briefing was interrupted for the 11 p.m. signing ceremony. Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny. The mood was friendly and chatty although the U.S. President appeared tired after five nights of getting less than six hours sleep a night.

The party adjourned to another room for a recital by Van Cliburn, the pianist. The three Russian leaders begged off and apologized to Mr. Nixon for having to leave them. Their departure appeared, to others, to be abrupt. Some American faces suggested. The President, without his three main guests, sat and listened to Van Cliburn begin his recital with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"Somehow it sounded better in Moscow that night," said a man who was there.

The treaty was signed at 11:14.

To Eliminate Sonic Boom

U.S. Scientist Developing Asymmetrical SST Wing

By Marvin Miles

MOFFETT FIELD, Calif., May 28.—A radical aircraft wing that pivots at its center as much as 60 degrees to point one tip forward and the other aft may allow future jetliners to fly at supersonic speed without producing a sonic boom.

This is the theory advanced by R. T. Jones, senior staff scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center here, credited with development of the swept wing that advanced aircraft into the supersonic speed range.

Initial tests, he reported, indicate that a transport with an anti-symmetrical wing rotating at its center point could fly about Mach 1.2 without dragging a boom on the ground below, nor would it be penalized by the high fuel consumption associated with supersonic aircraft.

"One of the unspoken assumptions in aircraft design," Mr. Jones explained, "is that of bilateral or mirror symmetry and, at slow speeds, this assumption appears on firm ground."

"Man has an instinctive feeling for symmetry in flight because it agrees with the evolutionary forms of birds and thus it is natural for us to mold the shape of supersonic aircraft to suit this instinctive feeling."

"Nature, however, does not provide us with a guide for supersonic flight. There are no supersonic birds. Mathematical theory, on the other hand, indicates a completely different kind of symmetry for supersonic aircraft."

"The laws of aerodynamics, in fact, change in a way—once the velocity of sound is exceeded—as to make it seem inadvisable to arrange the components of an airplane side by side or abreast in a supersonic windstream."

Mr. Jones said that his theory would apply to the horizontal tail as well as to the wing of a high speed airliner, which would have a conventional straight wing and tail at right angles to the fuselage during takeoff.

Less Lift-off Energy
This configuration, he noted, would require only about one-quarter the takeoff energy now required at lift-off by comparable delta-winged supersonic jets with similar payloads.

The scientist explained that the wing would be rotated about 45 degrees only after the aircraft attained a speed and altitude at which swept wings would be efficient. Varying speeds could be attained with varying angles of obliquity.

The aircraft's engines, Mr. Jones said, would be moved on the sides of the rear fuselage and staggered in such a manner as to permit rotation of the wing aft on the left side without interfering with engine performance.

Los Angeles Times

Goldwater Recovers From Internal Surgery

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., is recovering in Bethesda Naval Hospital after a gall bladder operation, his office announced today.

An aide said the 63-year-old 1964 Republican presidential nominee suffered an attack of severe abdominal pain Wednesday night after making a speech. He was admitted to the hospital Thursday and the surgery was performed Friday morning.

Sen. Goldwater is expected to be released from the hospital in a week or 10 days.

German Terrorist Unit Warns Of 3 Bombings in Stuttgart

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 28 (AP)—A terrorist group called the Red Army Faction threatened today to set off three bombs in Stuttgart.

"As a reminder of the bombing war of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam," a letter addressed to "citizens in Stuttgart" claimed three autos will be blown up between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. with bombs made of 30 kilos of TNT.

"Therefore, get off the streets and into houses on June 2 between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Open windows and go into cellars. Only one hour. The people of Hanoi and many other cities have to do this many hours each day and still they die," said a photostatic copy of the letter sent to two news agencies.

In a telexed message received at the Associated Press Berlin office, another series of allegedly planned bombings was announced. There was no indication from whom the message came nor was there any claimed group responsibility such as that connected to one on Stuttgart received by mail.

The message claimed the following was planned:
"2 June 1972, bomb in the headquarters at Heidelberg."
"5 June 1972, second bomb in Frankfurt headquarters of the Americans."

"7 June, bomb in the federal criminal office Wiesbaden."
"12 and 13 June, bombs . . . or explosive devices . . . in the Frankfurt airport terminal among the air controllers."

West Berlin police said that they believed it to be the first time that such a threat was sent by telex.

The Red Army Faction already has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings over the last two weeks against U.S. Army compounds and West German buildings that have killed four U.S. servicemen and injured scores of other persons.

No One Should Be Killed
The threatening letter, a compilation of typewriting and newspaper and magazine cuttings, said, "No one should be killed. The RAF wants to demonstrate that it can strike when and where it wants."

Authorities in this southwestern industrial town of 700,000 people were reported meeting in an emergency session today to plan security measures to counteract the threat.

Retailer Bombings
The RAF claimed in letters to the West German news agency DPA that it bombed the U.S. installations in retaliation for American military activities against North Vietnam.

The latest letter also refers to the May 19 bombing of the Hamburg editorial offices of conservative publisher Axel Springer, in which 17 persons were injured. "Springer is lying," asserted the letter. "He was warned 31 hours before."

Mr. Springer, who has campaigned in his newspaper for police crackdowns on leftist extremists collectively known as the Reader-Meinhof Gang, charged that the bombing came without warning.

Chancellor Willy Brandt went on national television last Friday night in an appeal to West Germans to help authorities capture the terrorists.

Mr. Brandt said that the bombers are "a small group of

criminal anarchists who are spreading terror for terror's sake."

Bombing in Pakistan
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 28 (AP)—At least three men climbed a six-foot wall, overpowered a watchman and threw gasoline bombs, burning out three classrooms, early yesterday at the American International School in Islamabad, where President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sends two of his children.

An anonymous statement later claimed the attack was an "act of vengeance" against "unimaginable atrocities in Vietnam."

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Duke of Windsor: June 23, '94—May 28, '72

By Robert Alden
of the New York Times

IN a Paris restaurant a few years ago, a 6-year-old American boy, impressed by the attention that was being paid to a slight, white-haired man with a tanned, deeply lined face, approached the man and asked for his autograph.

The man obliged.
"But who are you?" the little boy asked.

The man smiled down at the little boy.

"Well, I could not possibly expect you to remember," he said, "but I was once a king."

Indeed, the man—the Duke of Windsor—had been King Edward VIII of England. He also was the first monarch in the thousand-year history of the British crown to give up his throne of his own free will.

And, in the manner of a story-book monarch, Edward VIII gave up his throne for love.

Eleven months after he had become king, Edward VIII abdicated, on Dec. 10, 1936, to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, a twice-divorced American woman.

In a voice palpably tremulous with sadness he spoke over the radio to his subjects.

"But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king, as I would wish to do, without the help and support of the woman I love."

Worldwide Sensation

Edward VIII had been a king of great popularity. The abdication, which caused a worldwide sensation, visibly distressed his subjects.

In the years that followed, the duke, who as Prince of Wales had been a romantic and carefree, charmingly blessed with the common touch, became a rootless wanderer, an ornament of international society, a former monarch whose life lacked visible purpose.

As he puttered in the garden at his home in the Bois de Boulogne on the edge of Paris in his '70s, visitors noted a look of melancholy in his eyes.

But those who knew the duke well said that even as the young and debonair Prince of Wales, that haunted look of wistful sadness was there. Even when he was a boy it could be noticed.

"That look of melancholy in the prince's eye is something which I cannot trace to any ancestor of the House of Hanover," Lord Esher, a courtier of the royal household, remarked 50 years ago.

In his 25 years as Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the British throne, and his short reign as king, Edward was a figure of moment in the history of this era.

His travels in the years between the World Wars crisscrossed the globe. The Prince of Wales was an extraordinarily successful ambassador for the Court of St. James's both among peoples within the British Empire and those without.

Unorthodox Approach

Everyone said of the young prince that he always tried to do the right thing. He had a fresh, unorthodox approach, a touch of the common not associated with British royalty.

The period in which he lived was so charged with social change and destructive war that even though every effort was made to keep the British royal family above the play and counterplay of the flow of world events, Windsor, justly or unjustly, became linked with current happenings.

The one often repeated story that clouded the career of the king who gave up his throne was that he was involved in clandestine dealings with Nazi Germany. The charge was flatly denied by both the duke and the British government.

After the fall of France, the Germans did plot to try to have Windsor stay in Britain rather than accept the post of governor in the Bahamas. He was to be used as a pivot to bring about a negotiated peace between Britain and Germany on Hitler's terms. In return, the duke and duchess would have been allowed to assume the throne.

The British Foreign Office agreed that heavy pressure had been put on the duke, but "at no time" did he "ever have any thought of complying." He assumed his wartime post in the Bahamas, never wavering in the loyalty of the British cause.

The duke said that he had treated the suggestions of the Nazis "with contempt."

There were other reports that as king, Edward sought to curry favor with Hitler. These reports were termed "absurd" by the duke.

Nonetheless, the duke had been indiscreet in criticizing the Treaty of Versailles and in suggesting that Nazi aspirations for a Polish corridor to Danzig might be considered. He also paid a visit to Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering, the Nazi leaders, in the years before the start of World War II. The visit itself was thought improper, and his flatter remarks about his hosts enhanced an impression that the duke found them congenial. The duke always insisted that his visit and his words were misconstrued.

From the vantage point of history it can be seen that the 70-odd years of the duke's life spanned an era that wrought a particularly profound change in the world. Through it all Edward was, in one way or another, ever in the public eye.

During those years, the two



1937 WEDDING—Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson.

most destructive wars in history were fought. Between the wars there was a period of chaos in Europe. Then a deep economic depression gripped the world.

Those years saw the dissolution of the British Empire and the emergence of the Commonwealth.

On June 23, 1894, the day of Edward's birth, his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, 75 years old, was in the 57th year of her reign. The British Empire embraced a quarter of the earth's surface and nearly a quarter of the world's population. British sea power and commercial influence were supreme in the world.

Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren ruled the courts of Europe.

Edward was born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey, 10 miles outside London, to the former Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, later to be Queen Mary.

The boy's father was the Duke of York, later to become King George V. His grandfather was Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who was to become King Edward VII.

The youngster was christened Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (George V, on July 17, 1917, renounced the German name of the royal house and proclaimed it the House of Windsor.)

The name Edward had already been borne by six British kings; Albert was in deference to Victoria's desire that all her descendants should bear the name of her husband, Albert of Saxe-Coburg; the name Christian was given out of respect for King Christian IX of Denmark, the father of the newborn prince's grandmother, Alexandra; George, Andrew, Patrick and David are respectively the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The royal family always referred to the boy as David.

Edward passed much of his childhood at Sandringham, in Norfolk, a big red-brick building with a gray slate roof, which Edward, his brothers and a sister all knew as "The Big House."

The brothers and the sister were born there—Albert (Bertie), who was to become George VI; Mary, the Princess Royal; Henry, Duke of Gloucester; George, Duke of Kent, and Prince John, who died at the age of 14.

Edward's relations with his father were difficult, although in his memoirs the Duke of Wind-

sor contended that the two truly loved each other.

At the age of 12, Edward, in accordance with his father's wishes, entered the Royal Naval College at Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, where the discipline and hazing were most rigorous. On one occasion as Edward recalled, "an empty classroom window was raised far enough to push my head through and then banged down on my neck, a crude reminder of the sad fate of Charles I and the British capacity to deal with royalty who displeased."

Prince of Wales

Edward VII died on May 9, 1910. George V succeeded to the throne. Since Edward was now Prince of Wales, the heir apparent, it was decided that his education should be broadened from a naval career. He was sent to Magdalen College at Oxford.

Edward did not excel academically. He proved more interested in his banjo than in his books.

Between his banjo and his dancing Edward did manage to have some fun before the outbreak of World War I.

Edward's diary contains such entries during this period as "my dancing is improving, I got in at 4," and "... I have had not more than eight hours sleep in the last 72 hours."

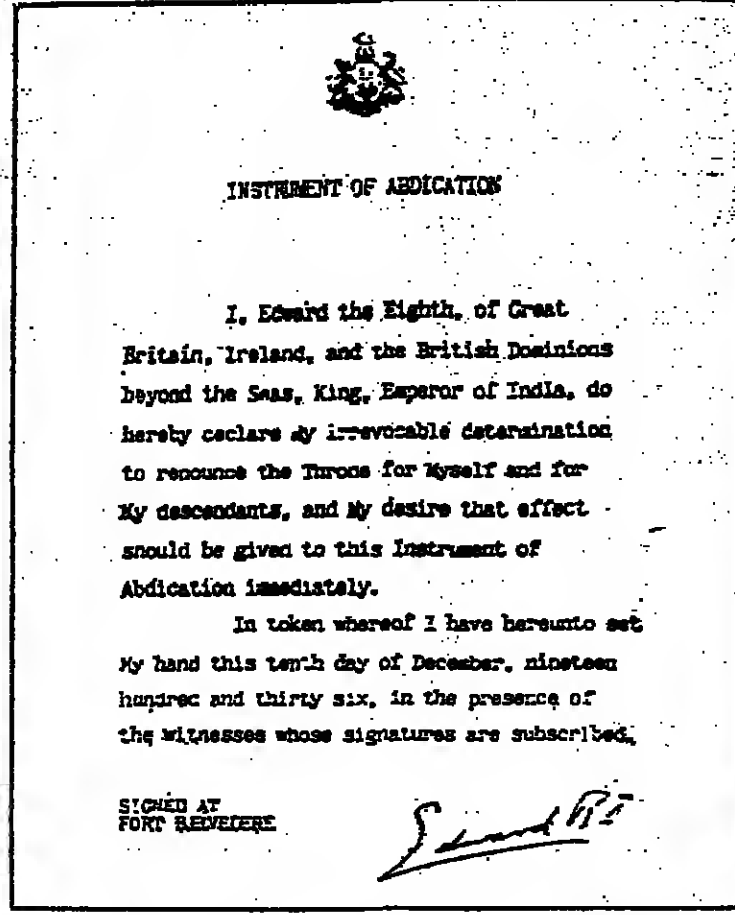
The war changed everything. In July, 1914, a month before the beginning of World War I, Edward was a subaltern with the First Life Guards. When the war came he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, a 5-foot-7-inch strapping and hulking guardsman. As color ensign, he learned to carry the regimental colors while doing the slow-step of the British infantry at the changing of the guard.

Many of Edward's friends in the Guards Brigade were soon fighting in France. Edward did everything he could to join them. But Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary, was adamant.

"What difference is it if I am killed? The king has four other sons," Edward said in exasperation.

Lord Kitchener replied: "If I were certain you would be killed, sir, I don't know whether I should be right to restrain you. What I cannot permit is the chance of the enemy securing you as a prisoner."

Edward's persistence finally got him to France as a member of the staff of Sir John French, commander of the British Expedi-



December 10, 1936—Instrument of Abdication.

tory Force. The Prince of Wales served for four years and, although never permitted in the front lines for long, he was under fire several times and performed his duty well.

At the close of the war the Prince of Wales embarked on the first of a series of royal tours that were to take him the equivalent of six times around the world.

Seldom has princely progress been attended with such lavish pomp. On Nov. 18, 1919, HMS Renown brought him to New York for his first visit there. He was accorded a thunderous welcome.

Wherever the bachelor prince traveled he was at the center of attention. A slightly built young man with straw-colored hair and good features, he had a shyness of manner that was most ingratiating.

His genuine friendliness allowed him to mingle with all kinds of people. He really liked them, and it was recognized early that he would prove a most popular king.

Edward was also an excellent horseman. He took chances, and pictures were often printed of him hurtling over the head of his falling mount. He was badly shaken up a few times. But his courage to remount was irrepressible.

Wide Travels

Speaking in his memoirs of the four voyages that he had made about the world between the ages of 25 and 31, Edward called them "my principal occupation." He said:

"They took me into 45 different countries and colonies and carried me a total distance of 150,000 miles. In this age of air travel such mileage spread over a period of six years may not seem impressive."

"But when I had finished poking into the corners of the world, I could have qualified as a self-contained encyclopedia on railroad gauges, national anthems, statistics, local customs and dishes and the political affiliations of a hundred mayors."

Edward had his own word for these activities—"princing."

Busy traveler and sportsman that he was in the 1920s, the prince also led an active private life. His liaisons were well known and accepted in British social circles, although there was, of course, no publicity about them. One of the prince's friends, a woman of great charm, was an American, Thelma, Lady Furness. In 1930 the prince met Mrs.

Ernest Simpson. Mr. Simpson, a moderately prosperous maritime broker, was Mrs. Simpson's second husband. Her marriage to E. Winfield Spencer, a U.S. Navy officer, had ended in divorce.

It was a grim, cold winter's day at Melton Mowbray, where Edward had gone for fox hunting. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were guests in the same house. Mrs. Simpson was suffering from a head cold and since she was an American, the prince tried to strike up a conversation on the lack of central heating in Britain.

As recalled by the Duke of Windsor in his memoirs: "I am sorry, sir," she said, "but you have disappointed me."

"In what way?" "Every American woman who comes to your country is always asked that same question. I had hoped for something more original from the Prince of Wales."

Later the duke wrote:

"In character, Wallis was, and still remains, complex and elusive, and from the first I looked upon her as the most independent woman I had ever met. This refreshing trait I was inclined to put down as one of the happier outcomes of the events of 1918."

The friendship of the pair ripened over the years and grew into love. The Prince of Wales found that he wanted to marry Mrs. Simpson after she obtained a divorce that had been contemplated for some time.

Britain knew nothing of all this. But pictures of the Prince and Mrs. Simpson began appearing in American publications.

It was at this point, on Jan. 20, 1936, that the prince's father, George V, died.

The family was at the bedside. His mother and his brother George kissed Edward's hand.

"I knew, of course, that this form of homage was by custom my due," Edward wrote. "But like my father, the action embarrassed me. I could not bring myself to believe that members of my own family, or indeed anyone else, should be expected to humble themselves before me in this way."

"Nevertheless, these two spontaneous gestures served to remind me, however needlessly, that I was now king."

Proclaimed King

Two days later Edward VIII heard himself publicly proclaimed king by the Garter King of Arms in Friary Court at St. James's Palace, and as he heard the words over the heralding trumpets they "seemed to tell me that my relations with Wallis had



The young Prince of Wales, later to be King Edward VIII and Duke of photograph with his grandfather, later to be King Edward VII, his grandmother to be Queen Alexandra and his illustrious great-grandmother, Queen

suddenly entered a more significant stage."

As ruling monarch, Edward fretted under the restraints of office. At times he covertly, if not openly, rebelled.

During his reign, Britain passed through the first of the crises that in the end resulted in World War II. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland.

"Intuitively I felt," Windsor later wrote, "that another great war in Europe was all too probable; and I saw all too clearly that it could only bring needless human suffering and a resurgent Bolshevism pouring into the vacuum of a ravaged and exhausted Continent. . . . I turned back to my routine work gravely troubled in spirit."

On Oct. 27, 1936, Mrs. Simpson received a preliminary divorce decree on the ground of adultery. (Mr. Simpson died in 1947.) She and an aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan-Merriman, went to live at Edward's residence of Fort Belvedere, in Windsor Great Park.

Edward was determined to marry Mrs. Simpson despite attempts by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to dissuade him. It was pointed out that the king was head of the Church of England, and the church was opposed to divorce.

The possibility of a morganatic marriage—a legal marriage in which the wife does not acquire a place at court—was explored and rejected as being without precedent in Britain.

Mr. Baldwin, supported by Clement R. Attlee, later Earl Attlee, leader of the Labor party opposition, informed the king that as prime minister he was not prepared to introduce legislation that would permit such a marriage.

Winston Churchill asked the Commons to make it possible for the king to have more time to consider. Edward later wrote: "I am proud . . . that of all Englishmen it was Mr. Churchill who spoke up to the last for the king, his friend."

So it was that, before his coronation, King Edward VIII abdicated his throne and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of York, who became King George VI.

"I now quit, altogether, public affairs, and I lay down my burden," Edward said, in a broadcast after the act of abdication was signed.

"And now we all have a new king. I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart. God bless you all. God save the king."

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 12, 1936, HMS Fury sailed silently and unescorted out of Portsmouth Harbor carrying His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, as he had identified himself at the time of his broadcast speech. One of the new king's first acts was to create his brother Duke of Windsor. When Mrs. Simpson's divorce decree became final, she and the duke were married on June 3, 1937, at the Château de Caudebec, at Mont St. Amand, France.

"The duke believed," the majority of the British people would have rallied to him had he chosen to make an issue of his right to marry Mrs. Simpson. But, as he explained:

"I reject the notion put forward by some that, faced with a choice between love and duty, I chose love. I certainly married because I chose the path of love. But I abdicated because I chose the path of duty."

"I did not value the crown so lightly that I gave it away hastily. I valued it so deeply that I surrendered it rather than risk any impairment of its prestige."

His mother, Queen Mary, was deeply hurt by Edward's abdication and never overcame her grief.

New Duchess

The new Duchess of Windsor was not received by the royal family and was not entitled to be addressed as "Your Royal Highness," as were the wives of the other royal princes.

Even the Rev. Robert Jardine, of Darlington, Yorkshire, who performed the religious ceremony of the marriage in France, was ostracized by the Church of England.

When Elizabeth II came to the throne it was thought that she might receive the wife of her Uncle David, her favorite uncle, but the period of formal social ostracism for the duchess did not end until June, 1967. At that time, the duke and duchess joined the queen and other members of the royal family at the unveiling of a memorial plaque to his mother, Queen Mary, outside Marlborough House near Buckingham Palace.

One of the duke's more recent public appearances was in Paris on Oct. 5, 1971, when he met with Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who was making a goodwill tour. Their last meeting had been 50 years before.

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Friends' View of Duke of Windsor: Warm and Regal

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 28 (UPI).—To his small circle of Parisian friends, the Duke of Windsor was a man of regal courtesy.

At dinner parties, he always insisted; often against the hostess's will, that ladies be served first. And although women sometimes tried to let him through a door ahead of them, he never would permit that either.

He also made it a habit to take all his weekend guests to the door and waited until their cars left, waving good-bye to them. However, as Princess Ghislaine de Polignac, the Windsor's oldest friend in Paris, noted: "Although he kissed us and called us by our first names, we always curtsied and called him 'sir.'"

But those pieces of protocol aside, the atmosphere was very warm and friendly. The duke liked young people and enjoyed having pretty women at dinner parties. He also liked singing after dinner. He, the duchess and guests would gather around the piano and sing English songs of the '30s, and musical comedies such as "No, No Nanette" and "My Fair Lady."

The Windsors had an excellent chef to whom the duchess, a meticulous hostess, often passed on recipes. The duke's favorite dish was quail with wild rice, and he hated veal.

The duke had a green thumb and liked to garden at his mill, in Gif-sur-Yvette. He would go on with his work and chat with his friends at the same time. He



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, a recent photo.

was usually surrounded by his dogs, four fierce pups that once bit him when he tried to separate them.

The mill was put up for sale a couple of years ago but prospective

buyers were discouraged by the price—reportedly \$1 million. It is now in the hands of Previus, a real estate firm, and the price has been trimmed.

The duke also enjoyed discussing

politics and liked history books. The last book he read and liked was "Day of the Jackal."

Although he had lived in France for many years, the duke spoke little French and had a strong

accent. One day, he went over to a house on Rue de la Paix and which was being lent to him and the duchess by Paul-Louis Weiller. He found a gardener at work. "What are you doing here?" the duke asked. "Oh, we're busy getting the place ready for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor," the gardener answered. "Mais je suis le duc de Windsor," the duke said. "Sorry," said the gardener. "I don't understand English."

The duchess, on the other hand, took French lessons in order to master what she calls "cuisine French."

It has been reported that the purpose of Queen Elizabeth's visit last week to the duchess was to discuss the details of the duke's funeral.

His body will be taken to England Wednesday. According to his friends, the duchess was talking to Buckingham Palace this morning, arranging for the state funeral.

With the duke gone, the future of the duchess seems a bit uncertain. The Windsors were given their house in the Bois de Boulogne by the French government at a nominal fee. The duke also received an allowance from the British government. But the duke had money of his own, part of which he had inherited from Queen Mary.

According to his friends, the duke never expressed any regret at having given up his throne for the woman he loved. "How-

ever," a friend said, "I feel pretty sure that he did miss England."

For some time after

Edward VIII and I

Windsor remained in

Paris. They were regu-

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But TV May Improve Humphrey's Chances McGovern Seen Ahead in California

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (UPI)—As they came into the 14th day of their campaign, George McGovern of South Dakota appeared to be leading Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in the Democratic presidential primary in California.

The Humphrey forces expect that the wide exposure that will be possible in three hour-long television confrontations between the two candidates will enable the

Minnesota to pull ahead to win the 271 votes at stake here Sunday.

"We're counting on the fact that Eugene McCarthy, the Los Angeles lawyer, who is one of Sen. Humphrey's main advisers and the leading figure in the Humphrey California campaign," Sen. Humphrey surprised many persons in both campaigns Friday night with the announcement that he would go to New Jersey next Thursday night.

The announced purpose is to

permit him to campaign personally with New Jersey delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Some of Sen. Humphrey's California advisers were openly critical of the change that will cost two days of campaigning just before primary day.

Both candidates had minimal schedules as they prepared for today's debate. Sen. Humphrey, whose 61st birthday was yesterday, went to a strawberry festival and to Disneyland.

The most important of the few Democratic newspapers in this state, the Sacramento Bee, endorsed Sen. McGovern. The editorial—carried also in the Fresno and Modesto Bee papers—after discussing problems that it felt had debilitated the national spirit and economy, said:

"More than any other candidate in recent history, Sen. McGovern has been refreshingly candid in how he proposed to solve these problems. He is challenging old ideas which have failed and for this he deserves great credit."

U.S. Writer Still Faces Long Greek Jail Term for Pot

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI)—A 41-year-old American writer, whose best-selling World War II novel won literary acclaim in 1967, is in a mental hospital near Athens clinging to the hope that the premier of Greece will waive on compassionate grounds the balance of his still prison sentence for smuggling narcotics into the country.

Wieslaw S. Kunicki was sentenced on Dec. 20, 1969, to an eight-year prison term for bringing 15 pounds of hashish from Turkey into Greece. In March, 1970, the term was reduced on appeal to four-and-a-half years.

But he has been held at the Dafni state mental hospital since November, 1970, after suffering a nervous breakdown at the Kerira prison on the island of Corfu, where he was incarcerated two days after his trial.

State Department officials said that they had been informed by the Greek government that the time being spent by Kunicki at Dafni does not count as part of his prison term because the hospital is not technically a penal institution.

He is one of 22 American citizens currently imprisoned in Greece for narcotics offenses. He is a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism in New York, a former Cleveland newspaper reporter and the author of "The Thousand Hour Day," a 628-page novel depicting the first week of the German invasion of his native Poland.

Sioux Indians Chant as Jury Convicts Whites

ALLAMONA, Nebraska, May 28 (UPI)—More than 100 American Indians chanted to drum beats on the lawns of a courthouse here where two white men were found guilty of torturing and killing a 51-year-old Ojibwa Sioux named Yellow Thunder.

The trial became a cause célèbre for American Indians, and when the conviction of Leslie Hare, 28, and his 26-year-old brother, Melvin, was announced, the Indians sitting on the lawn chanted a victory song.

The Hare brothers, found guilty on charges of manslaughter and false imprisonment, were allowed to remain free on bail by Judge Robert Moran, who set no date for sentencing.

Yellow Thunder's body was found on Feb. 20 in the back of a truck in a used-car lot. Three other men are awaiting trial on charges connected with the death which, an autopsy showed, was caused by beating and exposure.

SAA Hijackers Were Policemen

BEIRUT, May 28 (UPI)—One of two men who hijacked a South African Airways airliner to Malawi last week is a Beirut police detective, and the other a former South African police inspector, sources said today.

The detective, identified by police sources here as Aja Jirjis Yaghi, 38, took a vacation from the police force a month ago and told his family he was going to Europe, the sources said.

The sources said that the second man involved in the hijacking, Abdul Camil, also a Lebanese, took South African nationality and was a police inspector in that country until about six years ago, when he resigned and returned to Beirut to live.

The independent newspaper An Nahar said that Camil went to Liberia in 1947, but was expelled from that country after being charged with smuggling diamonds.

Bombs at Columbia U.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Two dynamite pipe bombs exploded early yesterday, causing minor damage in two Columbia University buildings that were targets of student antiwar protests last month. There were no injuries. The explosions occurred on the ninth floors of the School of International Affairs and Pupin Hall, the physics building.

U.S. Reds Have No Illusions On Fall Vote

GARY, Ind., May 28 (AP)—U.S. Communist party leader Gus Hall says, "We don't have any illusions of winning" this year's presidential election.

"But the support the party has received simply bears out the fact that we will get a strong protest vote in the fall," he said.

Mr. Hall, 61, is making his first attempt at the presidency. His platform is simple: first, end the American involvement in Southeast Asia; then, use the money saved to sponsor housing construction and programs to solve urban needs.

Burundi Says There Were No Massacres

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 28 (UPI)—The Burundi Army's commander in chief today denied that troops committed atrocities following last month's abortive coup against the government of President Michel Micombero.

In a Burundi government radio interview monitored here, Lt. Col. Thomas Ndeberye said of foreign press reports that troops had committed barbarous acts: "There is nothing more calumnious and fantastic."

Some persons, he said, had committed "actions against the law. But the guilty have received exemplary punishment."

Describes Resistance Hero's Capture Barbie Denies Torturing Moulin

SAO PAULO, May 28 (UPI)—A self-admitted former Nazi SS officer today denied he ever tortured French Resistance leader Jean Moulin.

"In all the newspapers, books and publications that speak of this matter, they always confirm that Moulin was tortured by me," Klaus Altmann said in the sixth installment of his memoirs published today in the newspaper O Estado.

"This is not true," said Altmann, who earlier admitted to O Estado reporter Ewald Dantas that he is Klaus Barbie, a former SS officer wanted for war crimes in France.

"All this literature was based upon fantasy," Altmann said.

Head of the SS commando group assigned to break up the Resistance around the French city of Lyons, Altmann said he used a double agent named Didot to trap Moulin and seven other Resistance leaders.

He said Didot, a top member of the Resistance, had been "ideologically" persuaded to aid in Moulin's capture. Didot, he said, disagreed with the Resistance command over certain political matters.

Didot gave Altmann the time and date of a Resistance meeting to be held in the consulting office of a Dr. Doughton.

Altmann said Didot then hid in the closet of an adjoining room to hear the interrogation when

Altmann and his commandos made their raid.

Didot's identification was essential, Altmann said, because Altmann knew Moulin only by the code name "Max" and had never seen or heard him.

Altmann said Moulin entered the doctor's office after the raiding party and pretended to be Jacques Martel, a painter and patient of Dr. Doughton.

"I called my secretary to send out for paper and a good pencil. I asked Moulin to draw my portrait."

"You are an artist, no?" Moulin took the paper and pencil and, with his look of total calm, began to make some scratchings.

"Suddenly he stopped and began to laugh. I also laughed. 'We both laughed together. He was one of those people who have special incompetence for drawing... We stopped laughing and he gave me the portrait. I noted, smilingly, 'You were a good prefect in Chartres. You should not have changed professions.'"

"He immediately became serious and said: 'I am Jean Moulin.' Moulin later was beaten and tortured so much that he died."

Italy on Daylight Time

ROME, May 28 (UPI)—Italy went on daylight saving time today, advancing its clocks at midnight to 1 a.m. The nation will remain on summer time, two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, until the last Sunday in September.

Troops Free Two Hostages Of Tupamaros

Both Held a Year in
Montevideo Basement

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 28 (Reuters)—Security forces yesterday freed two Uruguayan officials who were kidnapped here more than a year ago, and arrested eight left-wing guerrillas who had held them captive.

A tip led the security forces to the "people's prison" in a residential district two miles from the city's center.

The armed forces said that the house had been surrounded and that after 45 minutes of discussion the eight Tupamaro guerrillas surrendered. The security forces then freed Ulysses Pereyra Reverbel, 52, chairman of the state power and telephone company, and Carlos Frick Davie, 68, a former minister of agriculture.

Both men looked thin and haggard but it was reported that their general health was good.

In Separate Cells

They occupied separate cells in the basement of the house, in which a couple with four small daughters lived. A third cell was empty. Like other Tupamaro hideouts, the house was connected by a tunnel with the city's sewer system.

The urban guerrillas have harassed the government with political kidnappings, assassinations and raids on banks and military establishments for four years.

What can your banker tell you about industrial expansion in Hong Kong?

Can he tell you how the labor market is affected by the industrial expansion? Can he explain the need for Hong Kong's switch from entrepôt trader to industrial exporter of electronics, plastics, and optical goods? Can he tell you how this diversification will influence its trade balance? How it will affect its domestic economic growth? And external payment position?

A Chaseman can.

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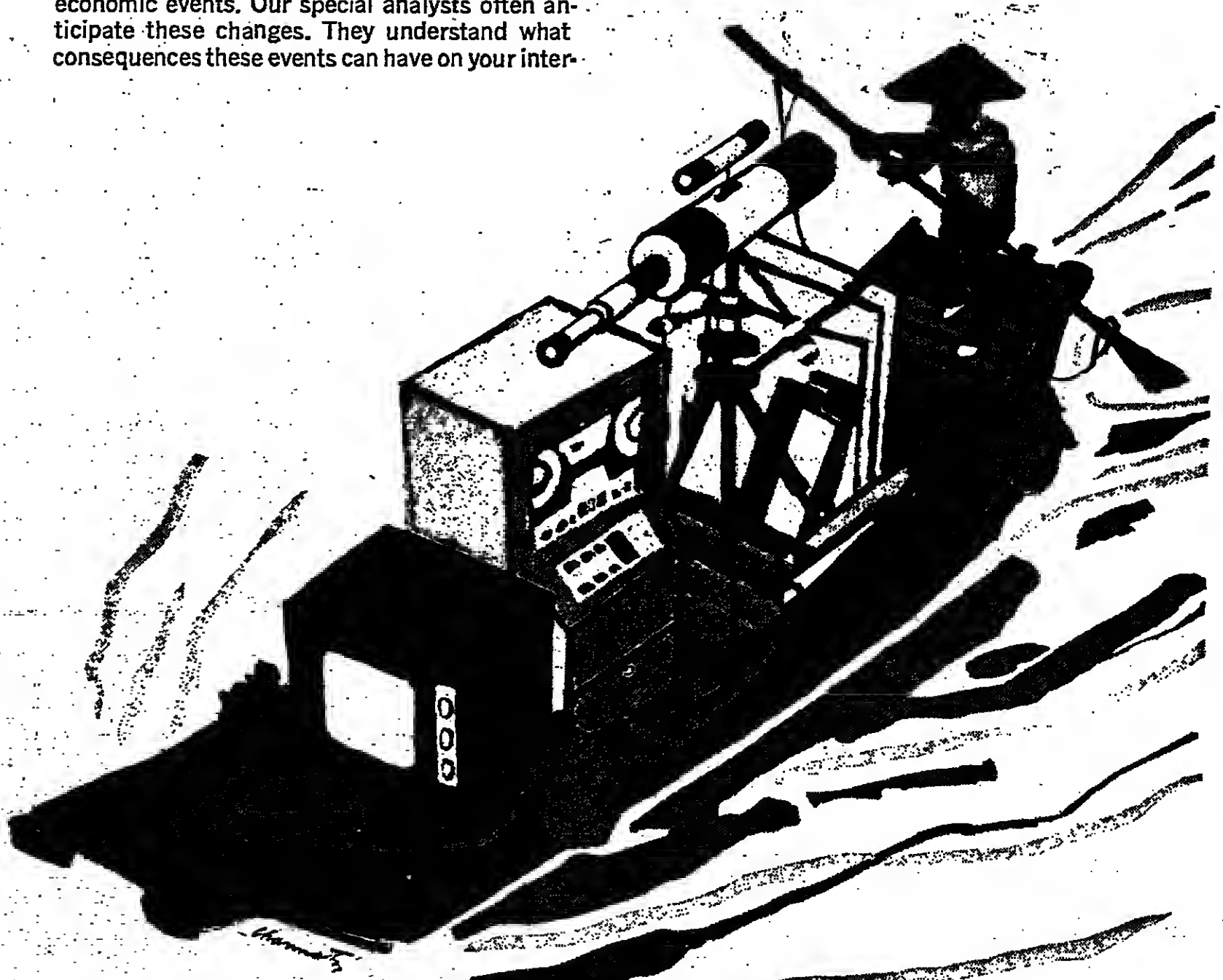
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Wallace Drive Short of Funds Without Him to Raise Money

By Nicholas C. Chris

SILVER SPRING, Md., May 28 (AP)—The George C. Wallace presidential nomination race, where he is it go from here?

Will not go anywhere fast. That is the major concern of Gov. Wallace's campaign now that Gov. Wallace can no longer be present at rallies to

fund his campaign. His advertising agency has been told to stop all television commercials and newspaper advertisements to make up for Gov. Wallace's absence.

The commercials and advertisements were made before the Wallace campaign. The Wallace campaign now has to rely on the New Mexico and California primaries. The New Mexico campaign, once planned as a "full blown" status, says, "Crisp."

Florida Firm

Crisp is with the advertising firm of Crisp and Harrison Jacksonville, Fla., which handles the Wallace newspaper, radio, television and outdoor advertising.

Wallace aides expect to keep finding voters what happened. Gov. Wallace and what happened to him, Mr. Crisp said. Wallace might be shown with a red written in that it was on such and such a date, the attempted assassination.

The biggest effort being dis- so far, Mr. Crisp said, is possibility of a 30-minute Wallace documentary to be shown on national television before the convention.

CLU Criticizes News Coverage Bremer's Life

MILWAUKEE, May 28 (AP)—The Milwaukee man charged in the shooting of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace, was cited by the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday as a possible and sensational national organization was led by its Wisconsin and Maryland branches in a state- which said the Bremer case was "reminiscent of the yellow journalism" of the 1930s. The ACLU said it criticized news media for "digging up information" on Bremer's and "interviewing relatives, friends and acquaintances only ready to say derogatory things about him."

of his privacy was the by newsmen—even television camera crews—into his home, the rifling of his personal possessions, and the writing to the world of his private writings and letters," the statement said.

Greek Domestic Plane Hijacked For Medical Costs

ATHENS, May 28 (AP)—A man hijacked an Olympic Airways domestic airliner today, demanding in return for the safety of the passengers that the airline pay his medical expenses. Police seized the hijacker after the plane landed safely in Athens.

The Boeing-707, full of passengers, was on a flight to Athens from Iraklion, Crete.

The hijacker, whose name was not disclosed, informed airline officials through the pilot that he would blow up the plane and its occupants if his demands were not met.

These were that Olympic Airways should give him the money to pay certain expenses he said he had incurred for surgery. Airline officials gave their consent, and boarded the plane when it landed at Athens Airport. The hijacker then let the passengers leave the plane.

At that point, security police rushed the aircraft, caught the hijacker and took him into custody.

Injured Fireman Wins 1.6 Million Suit in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—A paralyzed former fireman has won a \$1.6-million suit against the city in what is thought to be the biggest single negligence verdict returned in the state.

John Amaro, 43, who won the award after he had sued the city for \$3.5 million, fell 22 feet to a concrete floor in 1967 when he slipped on his way to the side pole in his Brooklyn firehouse. He said the station was inadequately illuminated.

'The Premise'

What Mr. Nixon said to the Soviet people—and to the world—was intrinsically less important than the fact that an American President could say it on Soviet broadcasting facilities, from the Soviet capital. This is true in the same sense that one could argue that what Mr. Nixon did in China was less important than that he was there. But the physical transference of the American head of state through the Bamboo Curtain and what is left of the Iron Curtain was not mere symbolic gesture. Both journeys, against the background of long hostility and actual warfare, were political acts of great significance.

There are profound differences between the visit to the People's Republic of China and that to the Soviet Union. One was a spectacular beginning to what must necessarily be a slow process of adjustment between the United States and China. The other crowned such a process. It was a return to the high hopes of Yalta, which lingered, at least in the popular mind, through Potsdam, and then went into the swift freeze of the cold war, receded to the point of no return in the missile crisis of October, 1962, and has been slowly returning during the past decade.

The rebirth of hope is not the work of Mr. Nixon alone, nor of Messrs. Brezhnev

and Kosygin alone, or even of the superpowers they represent. When East and West Germans meet through gaps in the wall, it shows that the strongest barriers erected by nationalism or ideology can be at least lowered by common sense. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that the single most influential element in making it possible for Mr. Nixon, with a string of important agreements with the Kremlin leaders behind him, to address the Soviet nation, was "The Premise."

This was stated in the first clause of the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms: "That nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind." This is hardly a revolutionary concept; the world has been painfully aware of it since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But it required the agony of the missile crisis to force the two nations holding the bulk of nuclear power to recognize it, and act constructively upon it. And from that premise flows much that can give confidence to humanity.

True, there is still the bloody anguish in Vietnam; still the time-bomb of the Middle East. But "The Premise" hovers over the world as a warning of the ultimate folly of war and confrontation, and a reminder that there are other ways for men to resolve their differences and aid one another than by mutual suicide.

The Moscow Summit

Both the American and the Soviet people have good reason to be happy about the developments at the Moscow summit. The gains made go beyond the specific agreements that were concluded, notably the historic Nixon-Brezhnev accords on limiting defensive and offensive missiles. More important for the long run may well be the personal contacts between the leaders of the two nations and the positive images of the two nations transmitted by both Soviet and American media to their audiences. President Nixon underscored this aspect when he told the Soviet leaders at Friday's banquet: "We look forward to the time when we shall be able to welcome you in our country and in some way respond in an effective manner to the way in which you have received us so generously in your country."

Nevertheless, the millennium has not arrived in Soviet-American relations. The deep divisions between the two countries over Vietnam and the Middle East remain unresolved. The Soviet leaders have not surrendered their ideological ambitions. And even as cordiality reigned in Moscow, American planes were pounding North Vietnam, while frantic Soviet efforts were under way to ship still more military supplies to Hanoi despite the mining of North Vietnam's harbors. These unresolved tensions were reflected at the summit in the failure to reach concrete agreement on trade and credits, a setback that was partially mitigated by the decision to set up a joint commission to negotiate a comprehensive trade agreement.

The summit and its accomplishments would have been impossible if, on both sides, there had not been a cooling of earlier ideological passions and a new primacy of national self-interest. A key to making this development possible was undoubtedly the new relationship forged last February in Peking between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic. Mr. Nixon discovered there that it was possible to do

mutually beneficial business with even such Communist zealots as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, a realization that implied still greater possibilities in negotiations with the more moderate Communists in Moscow.

For the Soviet leaders, the emergence of the new—and still ambiguous—Peking-Washington relationship made it a matter of primary importance to improve Moscow-Washington relations. A Soviet refusal to receive Mr. Nixon would have raised the danger of driving the United States and the Chinese People's Republic closer together, perhaps leading to the dread possibility of a Chinese-American alliance against the Soviet Union. It was to prevent such a development that the Soviet doves—against the vigorous opposition of their hawkish colleagues—decided not to make an immediate issue of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam escalation and to go ahead with the summit as planned.

For a stable world in which peace is more secure than it is now, all three great powers must have good relations while the temperature in areas of greatest tension—Indo-China and the Middle East—is lowered by accords acceptable to all sides. That desirable situation is still elusive, despite the progress made in Peking last February and now in Moscow. It is encouraging, however, that some of the venom has left Soviet-Chinese relations in recent weeks, while Peking has taken the Nixon-Brezhnev talks more calmly than it took the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings in 1959.

President Nixon, aided by both Mao Tse-tung and Leonid I. Brezhnev, has improved the atmosphere of international relations. The task ahead is twofold: to continue the progress achieved among the great powers and to utilize the greater warmth that has entered their relations as a lever to bring just and lasting peace to Vietnam and the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Economics at the Summit

Twenty-seven years after the end of World War II, the motherland of socialism asks the leader of the capitalist world nothing less than to help it extricate itself from an economy of scarcity and enter the great trend to world prosperity. Generally speaking, the United States has everything to gain from such an economic opening. On this point, it is just the opposite of what took place at Yalta, where the two countries mutually locked themselves into their sterilizing zones of influence. Yet this will not prevent them from again dealing the cards of world diplomacy at the expense of third countries, among which it would be unfortunate to find Europe.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Environment Conference

It is beginning to look as if the Stockholm conference on environmental problems will start on June 5 without delegations from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Nothing is certain yet, and there have been no recent official statements. Perhaps something will emerge from President Nixon's talks in Moscow. But as things stand at the moment the members of the Warsaw Pact are saying that they will not go unless East Germany is invited to take part in the conference as a full member. If they do not change their minds, or a compromise is not found, the work of the conference will be seriously undermined.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1897

NEW YORK—An earthquake shock, felt throughout the northern portion of this state and lasting two minutes, occurred last night. It was severe enough to wake everyone up and overturn ornaments. It is probable that a great calamity would have had to be recorded if the shock had occurred in a city of high buildings, such as New York. The Herald Weather Bureau tomorrow will point out that the earthquake was caused by the same fissure, or fault in the earth's surface, that destroyed Charleston.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1922

CHARLESTON, W.Va.—A jury here today freed William H. Hays, on trial for his life for treason, alleged to have been committed by inciting and leading a mob of armed miners against United States troops, West Virginia State troops and private mine guards in Logan County during the mine troubles last summer. The trial, which has been in progress for weeks, has attracted nationwide attention because the charge against Hays was treason and because of the seriousness of the troubles in the coalfields where many persons were killed.



Nixon, Brezhnev and the Spirit of Moscow

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—President Nixon came here to Moscow as a true believer in the theory that stand-offish impersonal relations, a kind of loveless marriage, represented the best way to deal with the Russians. But a week in town has changed that view to the point where the White House flacks have been pushing stories expressing a kind of stilted chumminess between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet party secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

For better or worse, Mr. Nixon has now entered into personal relations with the Russian leaders. And that development transcends in importance the formalizing of specific agreements.

The best evidence of Mr. Nixon's negative attitude toward matry relations with the Soviet leaders springs from his actions. On every major issue—on arms control, on European security, and on trade—Mr. Nixon carefully arranged to approach the Russians from a position that caused Moscow to do the asking.

To put a further squeeze on the Russians he cultivated the Chinese Communists and visited Peking before coming to Moscow. In the same spirit he undertook major bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of its harbors on the very eve of his Moscow trip.

Contrast

The attitude implicit in those actions was made explicit by Mr. Nixon at a White House reception held the night before he left for the summit. At that reception the President contrasted the substance at stake in his Moscow visit with the insubstantial nature of the summit meetings held with the Russians by Presidents Johnson, Kennedy and Eisenhower. Mr. Nixon flatly disparaged the Spirit of Glasboro, the Spirit of Vienna, and the Spirit of Geneva.

But hours after he hit Moscow, Mr. Nixon plunged into a private tête-à-tête with Mr. Brezhnev. That first session was apparently not altogether jovial. Even so, the getting-to-know-each-other process continued. The six-hour session Wednesday night at Mr. Brezhnev's dacha outside Moscow made it clear that a certain rapport had been established.

One reliable, high-ranking Soviet diplomat said flatly: "The leaders have taken this affair out of the hands of their subordinates. They are making their own decisions now—without much reference to what was planned before."

On the American side, the half-a-dozen White House spokesmen who were in constant circulation suddenly began switching from emphasis on the arms-length, businesslike character of the negotiations to the sentimental side

of the talks. One story they circulated, which suggests that Mr. Brezhnev had been taking lessons in small talk from Mr. Nixon, had the Soviet leader approach a junior member of the President's staff.

"He looks like a fine young man," Mr. Brezhnev is supposed to have said to Mr. Nixon. "How old are you?" Mr. Brezhnev then asked the staff aide. "Thirty-one, sir," the aide replied. "He's a fine young American," Mr. Brezhnev is then supposed to have said, turning back to Mr. Nixon.

Trivial as that story may sound, it has true importance for the accords signed in Moscow last week. By itself, the signing was not all that important. The documents could have been worked out in lower levels and formalized in more routine ways. The agreements take on special importance precisely because there is a spirit of understanding behind them, a mutual comprehension between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders that goes beyond signatures on

pieces of paper by tough guys. Consider, for instance, the crucial matter of arms control. The basic agreement puts a limit on building defense against nuclear weapons—the anti-ballistic missile, or ABM. The theory is that if neither side has a good nuclear defense, neither side will have any incentive to go on building fancier and fancier offensive weapons.

But that theory will not apply if there is abiding mistrust between the parties. Self-denial on offensive weapons, the next logical step in the arms control talks, can go forward only in a good atmosphere.

Similarly in trade. All that has been arranged so far is an understanding about ways to promote commerce between Russia and America. Any further progress depends on a spirit of willingness. European affairs come under the same proviso. The basic border settlement worked out in the treaties on Germany and Berlin needs to be endorsed on a very

wide basis. Hence the proposal for a European security conference. But such a conference can yield results only in an atmosphere of understanding.

Finally, there is the matter of Vietnam. Hanoi is very much its own master, and there was never a chance that Washington and Moscow could strike a deal that would engage the North Vietnamese. But the agreement to disagree reached here is better than the total mistrust on Vietnam which obtained between Washington and Moscow before the President came here.

What all this means is that there has been a true summit meeting here in Moscow. It has not been a merely formal signing of previously agreed documents, nor the kind of cold-blooded trading session Mr. Nixon had in mind. A spirit has been generated—the Spirit of Moscow—and because of that spirit, the agreements formalized here have real significance as steps toward a safer world.

Eaglemen and Horsemen

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Because of the tangle of U. S. power relations with Moscow and Peking, now would be as good as any moment for Washington to straighten out what might appear to be a minor diplomatic lapse.

This could be overcome by granting diplomatic recognition to two small countries, Albania and the Mongolian People's Republic. It is no accidental act of forgetfulness that ambassadors have not yet been exchanged with these lands, perhaps the most remote on the European and Asian continents.

Albania has been intermittently independent since 1912 and the present Communist regime was installed in 1944. From then until 1948 it was a satellite of Yugoslavia but, when Tito broke with Stalin and was expelled from the Cominform, Albania shifted allegiance to the Soviet Union. That relationship turned sour in 1960. Since then Albania has been a fervent supporter of China, Peking's most faithful European friend.

U.S. Attempt

After the end of World War II, an informal U. S. mission was sent to Tirana to consider establishing relations. However, the revolutionary regime refused to acknowledge the validity of pre-war treaties and harassed the U. S. mission until it was withdrawn. Since then, although Albania was admitted to the United Nations in 1955, it has never been represented in Washington.

The importance of Albania to the United States is mainly geographical. Controlling the entrance to the Adriatic, it has great strategic value. Moreover, as a neighbor of Yugoslavia and sponsor of that country's huge

Nations in 1955, it has never been represented in Washington.

The Albanians, a proud little people who call themselves "Shqiptars" or "sons of the eagle," have lived at the mouth of the Adriatic Sea since ancient Illyrian days. They are poor but bold and their policy is traditionally dominated by yearning for freedom and deep suspicion of their neighbors; hence the present admiration for distant China.

The Mongols, whose country is the world's most thinly populated, are famous horsemen and produced history's greatest series of conquerors, ravishing China, Russia, the Middle East and much of Europe during the Middle Ages. In 1911 their princes proclaimed a monarchy independent of China; in 1924 a Communist regime was installed with Soviet help.

Always at odds with the Chinese, for whom they once represented a terrible scourge, the Mongols have learned to look upon Russia as a protector. Nowadays Mongolia is so obedient to Moscow's wishes that others regard it as a political satellite. Although admitted to the UN in 1961, it has never been recognized by Washington.

By its foreign news chief (supposedly an expert on us) called "L'Empire Americain." Don't give the term liberal, I beg you, to a newspaper which is blindly opposed to the one country which still makes liberalism possible in this world, a journal which one British newspaper recently called "the central organ of anti-Americanism in Europe."

Bern.

'Pieta' Photo

In the IFT, May 22, which was received in Belgium, the picture of Lasso Totti striking the head of Michelangelo's "Pieta," by the United Press International, showed the face of the statue apparently had not yet been damaged. I am wondering why the photographer did not take steps to stop Mr. Lasso. Was it more important to him to get his picture than to save the "Pieta"? It would seem he could at least have thrown his camera at Mr. Lasso, which should have deflected his hammering.

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As for Le Monde's general attitude toward America, I would offer as evidence a book written by its foreign news chief (supposedly an expert on us) called "L'Empire Americain." Don't give the term liberal, I beg you, to a newspaper which is blindly opposed to the one country which still makes liberalism possible in this world, a journal which one British newspaper recently called "the central organ of anti-Americanism in Europe."

We hear much about the irresponsibility of the press. Those taking pictures for the press have a responsibility to humanity first and photography second.

(Mrs.) VICTOR P. GUYOT, Waterloo, Belgium.

Editor's Note: A tourist took the picture of the attack on the sculpture and subsequently sold the photo to a news agency.

Bern.

Cornered

There is really no further need, except to satisfy academic or historic curiosity, to either defend or attack anyone's position in the Southeast Asia conflict. Yet it is most upsetting to realize that none of the world's so-called leaders understand that it is simply imprudent and stupid to back other countries into corners, especially when they are bigger than the one doing the pushing. Physical, economic and emotional corners without exits are not good places to be in, and those backed there usually react violently.

HANS ANATOL KRKAUER, Alfuzinha, Portugal.

The Summit A View From Fiery Run, Va.

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—The men hore down this mountain are pleased with President Nixon's agreement in Moscow. Not Bill Marriott next door, a sonal friend of the Nixon's Henry Hazley across the road, Harry Byrd Democrat, and Allen, the best farm manager these coverts and valleys of Blue Ridge, and Mrs. Wile the local store in Hume.

Like the rest of us, they know much about intricate ballistics missiles or intricate affairs, but they know a lot about human nature and need for compromise in life they also know something Virginia about politics.

So, in their own way, people in this country are about what they saw on a TV out of Moscow and it all works out, but they are very cautious. They want to see, and they are in right.

Nothing has been said in Moscow, but everything is being discussed. Up in this country, nobody believes much in or pays much attention to or obeys the Russians. They deal with the hard facts of geography, and adjust to it they cannot change. So, as for President Nixon's mission, they couldn't care about whether he was on and fought the Communists the past and is coming with them now. That's the things are in their own hands, they deal it hills with the realities.

Common Sense
The talk-up here about President Nixon is lively. He seems to have the right things, so far, but we don't know much about it and we'll have to see all comes out.

There is some common sense all this. For a long time, England and Moscow have been concentrating on the thing divided them. They have been talking with each other, but no one is listening to talk about the things they might do. There is no one to many things.

This seems sensible to down this road in Virginia have had their own bit in the past in this part of the world since the British War in the eighteenth century but over the generation have made their compromise adjustments to the facts.

General Washington, in the earliest and most experiments in subversive persuaded the Hessians of the British Army during of Independence by offering land and freedom here, foothills of the Blue Ridge have been here ever since for long had their own churches and schools in what is called "The Free State" in area beyond Nurse Mount this community.

During the war between states, the Confederacy's arms, food and animals Marriott's farm next door what General Lee thought be the ultimate attack capital in Washington.

But the theories and p that day didn't work out. So compromises and accommodations had to be made. As our neighbors here, what has been going on in Moscow. What the President couldn't change he had to and given the long experience families around this part country, that was the thing to do.

Well, maybe it won't be say, but it's better to tell to fight. Accordingly Mr. who has never been a part popular character in these, cratic precincts, is in preli shape around here now.

Down this road, the people worried about Vietnam practically the killing seem to be getting anywhere they know nothing about gets settled in a hurry, so they are willing to be in the right direction. Letting the boys home and not deal with the big of with Russia and China, at they conclude, is not too.

They are not much in by the President's talk of generation of peace," as they would like to believe, they don't let themselves volved either in all the complexities of the intellects. I think things look a little this week than they do month, and that's about ever have expected about thing in this part of the

Eurobonds

Flow of New Offerings Quickens Uncertain Outlook for Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

By Carl Gewirtz

May 28 (UPT)—All eyes "in the pipeline" here like to talk about when it comes to the new French issue. It was \$105 million worth of straight bonds announced Friday and there are at least two more scheduled for announcement this week.

The biggest of the three new issues is the \$80 million General Electric Overseas issue, which has a coupon of 1 1/4 percent and is on price into GS contracts in the New York place. The area of 15 percent of the time the terms are

the other two are from London to European issue. The first is a \$100 million 5 percent produce of U.S. parent produces a wide variety of furnishings, is seeking London with an expected coupon of 5 percent and a conversion of 10 percent.

The second issue is a \$100 million department store publicity shops, is in the for \$35 million with an expected at 3 3/4 percent conversion premium of 3 1/2 and 14 percent.

To join the exclusive company, the bank, as the only dollar Euro here the parent US com the obligor. While this saves the company the of setting up an offshore subsidiary, it also means to U.S. inheritance the bank's share.

The Internal Revenue people find out about it. The straight bond market, and Bank will announce a new in French francs this first in that currency.

On the dollar market, Ashland Oil will set a \$25 million issue.

This heavy calendar is in addition to the \$100 million offer, \$40 million from Squibb International Finance, expected with a 4 1/2 percent coupon and a conversion premium of 15 percent, and \$45 million of straight debt.

Fluor International Finance, a subsidiary of the U.K. pharmaceutical and chemicals group, is working up the closing date of its heavily oversubscribed \$20 million issue from the originally scheduled June 1 to May 30. It will carry an 8 1/4 percent coupon and be priced "not less than par."

Demand for the Carrier issue is also running well ahead of supply and has led to the question whether the company will use this to raise the amount of its offering to \$30 million from \$25 million, whether it will shave the coupon to 8 percent with pricing at a small discount or whether it will stay at 8 1/4 but sell the bonds at a premium.

Bankers report that the relative scarcity of bonds yielding over 8 percent accounts for the big demand for these issues. They also say that the growing confidence of the dollar, the Moon-Jones treasury plan and the exit of John Connally as U.S. Treasury Secretary—widely interpreted as implying new flexibility in Washington's negotiating posture on monetary reform—have helped create a highly receptive market.

But the consensus ends there. While the market goes from here—and especially how the present heavy calendar will be absorbed—draws conflicting estimates. On the one hand are those who point to the low level of Euro-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week May 21	Price Week May 14	-1971 May 22
Commodity Index.....	119.9	126.0	106.5
*Currency in circ.....	\$61,367,000	\$61,268,000	\$57,165,000
*Total Loans.....	\$37,889,000	\$37,731,000	\$35,847,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,708,000	2,714,000	2,309,000
Auto production.....	182,665	192,777	129,697
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	8,761,000	8,647,000	6,701,000
Freight car loadings.....	326,000	326,000	272,000
*Elec Pow. kw-hrs.....	11,470,000	10,588,000	23,260,000
Business failures.....		206	225

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1977
Employed	\$1,285,000	\$1,241,000	75,843,000
Unemployed	\$675,000	\$1,672,000	5,086,000
	March	Prior Month	1977
Industrial production ..	109.5	103.5	108.5
Personal Income	\$905,100,000	\$901,500,000	\$535,500,000
Money supply	\$255,500,000	\$231,200,000	\$119,700,000
Consumer's Prices Index ..	124.5	123.5	119.5
Construction Contracts ..	155	155	143
Mfrs. Inventories	\$161,120,000	\$181,030,000	\$180,500,000
	March	Prior Month	1977
Exports	\$4,250,780	\$3,580,000	\$7,225,300
Imports	\$4,335,000	\$4,182,300	\$3,683,400
Public	155	155	143
Regional	155	155	143

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled

Index, based on 1967=100, data employment figures are estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Unemployment is reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Consumer prices as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Demand deposits compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Construction fatalities compiled by the Bureau of Census. Construction contracts are compiled by the U.S. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

dollar rates and the wide divergence—from 3 to 4 percentage points on maturities of six months and less—with long-term bond rates. They see this spread, as well as the wide differential between convertible and straight dollar bonds, as indicating that the yields on bonds are too high and ought to come down.

On the other hand are the bankers who say it is the short-term rates are out of step. They say an easy-money policy in the United States has made it unnecessary for the commercial banks to borrow money here while at the same time German banks have been able to continue in keeping West German firms out of the market. *(Continued on Page 3, col 2)*

6-Month Upward Trend of N.Y. Stocks Continues Amid New Signs of Business Recovery in the U.S.

By Thomas E. Muilaney

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—If the nation's economic engine had been running on all cylinders, instead of functioning with two major ones in an idling state, the impressive business recovery that has already occurred this year would be even more significant.

A pickup in these two pivotal areas would complement the upturn under way in consumer spending, business capital investment and government outlays, adding several billion dollars to the gross national product and helping to sustain the ongoing recovery from the 1969-70 recession.

It could also prolong the stock market's six-month upward course, or at least tend to minimize any downside correction. But it also carries with it the seeds of potential trouble for both the economy and the markets if it is too exuberant.

The market advanced moderately again last week—to historic highs in some stock averages—in response to further encouraging news from the economic sector and to the psychological benefits of the summit conference in Moscow.

Market Indicators
The most bullish news on the economic front during the week was the Commerce Department report that the government's composite index of leading economic indicators had risen at near-boom proportions during the last two months. The gain was 1.4 percent in April and 1.9 percent in March.

Also encouraging were the re-

ports that auto sales had climbed more than 14 percent in mid-May to a record level and that total retail sales across the country had shown another strong advance (8 percent) in the latest week.

Thus, even without support from the two laggards on the general economic scene, the U.S. economy has been moving through

* moderately strong expansion with a gain of more than \$30 billion in the gross product for the first quarter and a prospective increase of perhaps as much again in the current three-month period.

With the imminent improvement in inventory accumulation and the net export picture, the economic recovery of the last

18 months could become explosive, creating a new boom by the end of the year with all the adverse effects in the price, inflation and interest-rate areas that usually accompany such a condition.

The danger of increased taxes, tax reform, rising interest rates, higher government spending and tighter controls next year is beginning to worry some of the economic forecasters.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange listings meandered through an uneventful week, with the index inching to 27.94, up 0.06 from the week before. Volume slipped to 21,795,000 shares from 22,182,000.

On the Over-the-Counter market, industrial issues closed at 144.14 compared with 141.57 a week ago.

Syntex, the birth-control products maker, led the Amex most active list with 334,000 shares changing hands as it gained 1 3/4 to close at 93 1/4. It has been recovering from a price break following a contract disagreement with one of its big customers, Warner Lambert, which has decided to produce steroids on a royalty basis instead of buying directly from Syntex.

The most active issues were not the biggest movers in price by any means.

Guardian Industries, in the auto glass business, added 15 1/2 points to close at 129 1/2. The stock has been showing steady strength, perhaps inspired by favorable earnings and a good year for auto sales.

Grainstream Land gained 7 1/4 to end at 75 1/4 and Wells National Service jumped ahead 7 to end at 26 3/4, apparently influenced by news that it was about to be acquired.

In the Over-the-Counter market there were some point gains among the industrials. For example, high-priced Tecumseh Products, maker of refrigeration equipment and small gasoline engines, gained 11 points to 179 bid. De Kalb Agresearch added 6 1/2 to close at 79, while Loctite, in the adhesives field, gained 8 1/2 points. Bandag was up 5 3/4 points to 78 1/2. The company is in the tire-recapping business.

Banks were a little stronger during the week, with Citizens & Southern of Georgia moving up from 36 3/8 bid to 38 1/2. Arizona Bank edged up from 27 1/2 to 29, and Shawmut, a Boston holding company, was nudged up to 54 1/4 from 53 1/2. Insurance companies generally showed little change. But ERU added 5 points to end at 88 1/2.

Optimism about the nation's foreign-trade prospects is more hope than reality at the present time. The trade balance is still negative and may remain so for some time yet, but there are encouraging aspects to it. The dollar has been formally

devalued, and the initial impact from a currency devaluation is always a temporary worsening of a country's trade balance. So it has been with the United States; the nation is receiving fewer dollars for its exports and paying more dollars for its imports. It takes time for demand to respond to the price changes that devaluation brings.

Although this country's exports rose by 6 percent in the first quarter of this year, they continued to lag considerably in comparison with imports, which increased by 24 percent in the same period.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Over-Counter Market

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

South African Zijl Runs 3:56 Mile; Penn Wins

year string of mile titles by Vilanova. The Wildcats extended their gold-medal streak to 18 in the three-mile when John Hartnett outkicked Charlie Maguire of Penn State on the last lap.

Marcel Philippe of Fordham, another New York runner, also used a decisive kick in the last 200 yards and captured the 880-yard run by four yards from Morgan Mosser of West Virginia. Philippe's time was 1:49.7.

Ryum Withdraws
WICHITA, Kansas, May 28 (UPI).—A few minutes before he was scheduled to go in the 880-yard run in the U.S. Track and Field Federation meet last night, Jim Ryum decided to pull out because of a slightly strained leg.
Ryum, who holds the 880 world record of 1 minute 44.8 seconds, had been warming up on the infield when his name was announced for lane six.
Following the race, won by Ken Sparks of the University of Chicago "Track Club" in 49.8, Ryum said, "I strained my leg and the wet track last night. I decided it was best not to press it."

Terry Ziegler, University of Oklahoma, won the marathon, recording the record time of 2 hours 27 minutes 27 seconds.

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Isaksson Wins
SÖDERTÄLJE, Sweden, May 28 (AP).—Kjell Isaksson pole vaulted 17 feet 10.57 inches here yesterday in his first out-

Napoles to Defend Title

MEXICO CITY, May 28 (Reuters).—Cuban-born José Napoles, who now lives in Mexico City, will defend his welterweight boxing title against leading contender Adolph Pruitt of the United States, in Monterrey, Mexico, on June 10, the promoters have announced here.

**More Sports News
On Page 11**

THEATERS NIGHT CLUB

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

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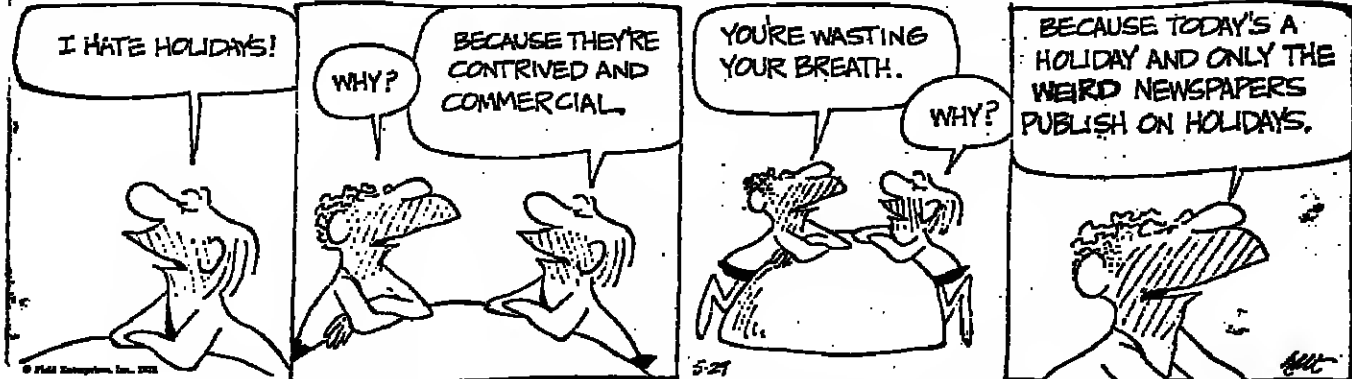
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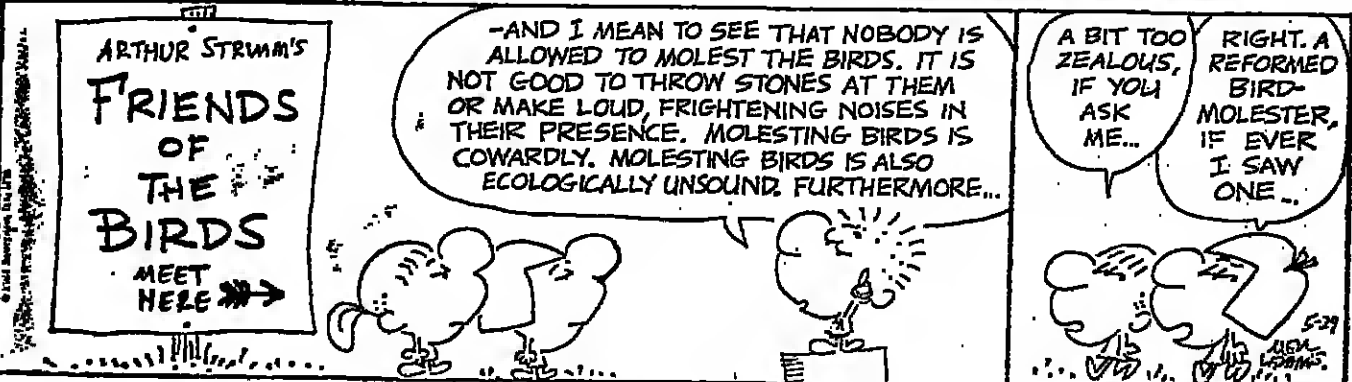
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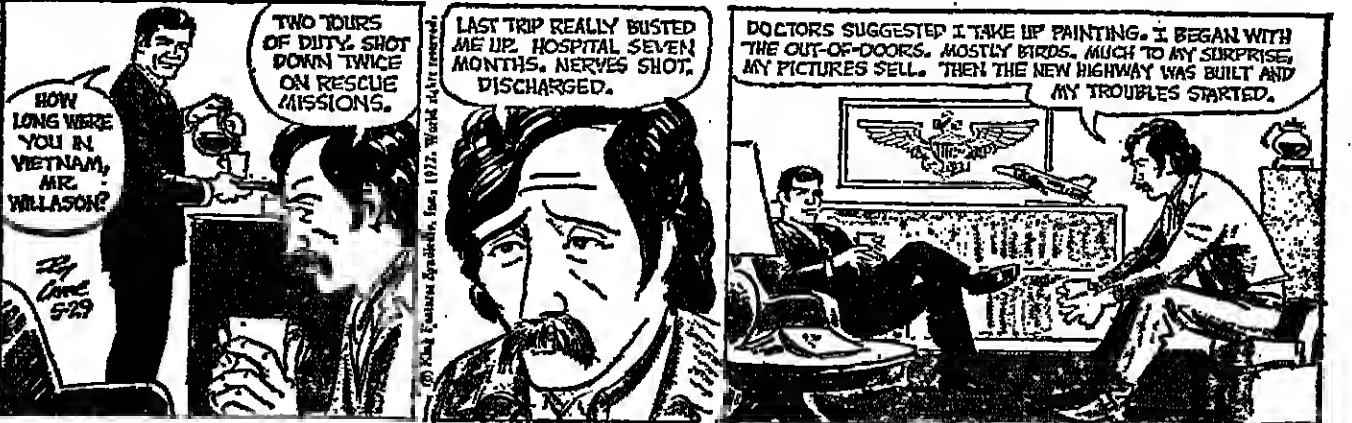
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached the rare contract of five no-trump on this deal after opening with a "gambling" three no-trump bid, conventionally showing a long, solid minor suit and little else. North's bid of four no-trump over four hearts was natural, and South's heart king induced him to try five no-trump over five hearts.

An inspired lead of a spade would have permitted the defense to take the first eight tricks, but West was looking for a passive lead that would not help the declarer. He chose the diamond queen, and when the dummy appeared, South could count ten tricks.

The chance of an 11th trick did not seem good, considering that West had bid hearts, but South gave it a try by running out his diamond winners. This put pressure on West, who decided that his best bet was to abandon one suit altogether.

NORTH
 ♠ QJ64
 ♥ 73
 ♦ 42
 ♣ AK874

WEST
 ♠ K8
 ♥ AJ10852
 ♦ Q
 ♣ J962

EAST (D)
 ♠ A109732
 ♥ Q94
 ♦ 97
 ♣ Q10

SOUTH
 ♠ 5
 ♥ K6
 ♦ AKJ108653
 ♣ 53

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 East: 3 NT, 4 NT, 5 NT, Pass
 South: 3 NT, 4 NT, 5 NT, Pass
 West led the diamond queen.

He chose to give up both his spades, keeping two hearts and three clubs for his last five cards. South cashed the club ace-king in dummy and led a third club. West won with the jack and was endplayed. The declarer's heart king made his 11th trick.

The defense would have survived if West had kept three clubs, the heart ace and the spade king, since South would have had to part with a heart from the dummy.

In the replay the auction was quickly over: a weak two-spade bid from East and a jump to five diamonds by South. If West had led a minor suit the play would have followed no-trump lines: West would again have had to save the right five cards. But the defense became extremely difficult when he made the normal lead of the spade king—his partner's suit.

East routinely played low on the first trick, and that was that. On any continuation South was in a position to establish a spade trick in dummy by ruffing out the ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1. P. O. S. S. I. B. L. E.
 2. C. H. I. L. D. R. E. N.
 3. T. E. N. T. S.
 4. P. L. A. N. E. T.
 5. S. C. R. I. P. T.
 6. S. E. A. S. O. N.
 7. S. P. I. R. I. T.
 8. S. T. A. R.
 9. S. I. M. P. L. E.
 10. S. E. A.
 11. S. P. I. R. I. T.
 12. S. T. A. R.
 13. S. I. M. P. L. E.
 14. S. E. A.
 15. S. P. I. R. I. T.
 16. S. T. A. R.
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 18. S. E. A.
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 23. S. P. I. R. I. T.
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 95. S. P. I. R. I. T.
 96. S. T. A. R.
 97. S. I. M. P. L. E.
 98. S. E. A.
 99. S. P. I. R. I. T.
 100. S. T. A. R.

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JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHALT
 LEEBI
 KENASH
 ROMNIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "O-O-O-O-O"

Saturday's Jumble's YOUNG FANCY HAPPEN LEVITY
 Answer: Makes many a slip!—NYLON

BOOKS

OBSCENITIES

By Michael Casey. Yale University Press. 688 pp. Clothbound. Paperback \$1.75.

Reviewed by Daniel Hoffman

A few years ago, at a university conference portentously titled "Poetry and the National Conscience," one of the middle-aged poets on the panel announced that, as a subject for poems, the Vietnam war was dead. All of us were veterans of many a Reading Against the War, and who wasn't weary of civilian rhetoric and accusatory bombast? Our moral indignation seems as impotent as a spent shell; the war drags on like a congenital disease. But the troops were yet to be heard from.

Now, while our negotiators quibble and our planes are again in the air, I've been reading an anthology and an unforgettable book of poems by ex-18-year-old draftees. The anthology by 33 veterans ("Winning Hearts and Minds," First Casualty Press, New York, \$1.95), is frankly offered for its anti-war sentiment. Its most accomplished contributor is Michael Casey, whose own book, "Obscenities," indeed deserves the Yale Series of Younger Poets Award.

While most of contributors to the anthology have written poems to prevent their own souls from going numb, Mr. Casey has done this and something else, as well. He has made expressive poetry from the experience of the unpoetic though by no means inarticulate men with whom he served. Perhaps Mr. Casey intuitively knows the truth of Wallace Stevens's apothegm, "In the presence of the violent reality of war, consciousness takes the place of imagination." Not that such "consciousness" obviates imagination; for to express it, Casey adopts a bold dramatic and narrative strategy. Its success depends upon his sure ear for speech rhythms, his choice of revealing anecdote, and the economy with which he sketches his characters. Casey has made a sensitive instrument of the very crudities and incongruities of both barracks speech and Army life.

"Obscenities" reads like a contemporary military "Spoon Edge" anthology, a "Company K" of this war. Casey accurately catches both the brutality and the banter of the grunts in wartime: their self-protective humor and the inescapable realities against which the self won't be protected. The book takes us through a tour with the American Division, beginning Stateside. An orientation lecture:

Gentlemen
 One year over there
 Am I exaggerating?
 Sergeant Rock?
 You ask Sergeant Rock?
 I'm exaggerating
 Sergeant Rock was in the army
 Since the day he was born
 He was in the war of the babies

Forty pages later a soldier sees a waiting woman pounding her fist on the pavement beside a corpse

Like made of wax
 No jaw
 Intestines poured
 Out of the stomach
 The penis in the air
 It won't matter then
 but now
 I don't want in death
 Public obscenity like it

There are many such shots of the war, many drawn characters—Delaney, Sergeant Booby, messie like Hien, the PC with whom the MP rounds; plucky "Stanley," year-old police matron of a village chief shot VC; and unnamed "the old man" mistakenly by a patrol, who bowed of them as though he were ing. "It made all of a leans/Peel strange." Among the characters the who is mentioned only a "Sort of big/Sort of looking/An I knew right was you, Casey." He at the forefront of his own but it is his sensibility which and set down the trivial details of the deaths around him.

The most memorable the book is "A Bummer" the casual speech rhythm like from the that near the farmer's futile protest the invasion of his by the American colon: naming of the vehicles (a parody of Homer's case the ships), and then, scribing their mode of a plain moral from the in words of one syllable.

These lines may be parable the future will judge our presence in it. Mr. Casey has condensed a page the conflicts between necessities of the sword of the ploughshare. Wh is no common language, then impossible; hence lent gestures on both a casual brutality of the A the overkill by which press their resentment, farmer's rake, tell us, what's being shed, what has done to the earth many of the men who v

It will be seen that the accomplished art, case Mr. Casey's seemingly sketches. In "Obscen Mr. Kunitz remarks, he "a kind of antipathy t a kind of war empty of glory." But I do no Michael Casey as a only. He has real gift doubtless find new step propitiate to other st It is a pleasure to ad he has done in his and to take it as an the surprising and poetry we may antici him.

Daniel Hoffman, critic, is the author of Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe Poetry of Stephen Crane professor of English at versity of Pennsylvania.

CROSSWORD

By W. H.

ACROSS

1 Kind of word: Abbr.
 5 Jacobean chair ornament
 10 Do news work
 14 Kind of exam
 15 Persian wheel
 16 Kind of Ranger or hand
 17 Otherwise
 18 Alumnus
 19 Field
 20 Rich in specifics
 22 More banal
 24 Letters
 25 Grand or upright
 26 Caravansaries
 28 Marmalade
 31 Presses
 32 Pay-envelope, surprise
 33 City near Marseilles
 34 Robert or Lorado
 35 Synonym man
 36 Legislative group
 37 Fool
 38 Chopped

DOWN

39 Server
 40 Welcomes
 42 Farina or
 43 Printing press element
 44 Argot
 45 Goatish one
 47 Jungle cats
 50 Florence's river
 51 Sages
 53 Roman wax
 54 Marmoset of S.A.
 55 Funeral speech
 56 Meal for a caterpillar
 57 red
 58 Ate
 59 Town southwest of Padua

ACROSS

8 Free
 9 Most split
 10 Miss Strib
 11 Ph.D., M.J.
 12 Concern
 13 Mix callio colors
 21 Egyptian goddess
 23 Demolish
 25 Windup
 26 Hinged
 27 Exchange
 28 Bellows
 29 Dvorak's instrument
 30 Surpass
 32 Sculler
 35 Changed one's mind
 36 Seagone
 38 Trudge
 39 Tump
 41 Implant
 42 Kind of st or circuit
 44 Suing
 45 Mary's friend
 46 Lake
 47 Uris
 48 Mild explet
 49 Umpire's
 52 Wallace

